

SEPTEMBER, 1930

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WINGS. BY OSKAR J. W. HANSEN
FROM THE SUMMER EXHIBITION AT THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM

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FINANCIAL NOTES

SWEDISH STEEL WORKS INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK BY 4,000,000 KRONOR

For the purpose of improving and increasing production the Sandviken Company, one of the most important Swedish iron and steel works, has increased its capital stock from 12,000,000 kronor to 16,000,000 kronor. The new issue amounts to 40,000 shares, at 100 kronor each. The mill, which was founded in 1862 by Consul G. F. Goransson, is located at the Baltic Sea, in the northeastern province of Gästrikland. The growth in production and income has been rapid. Within the past three years the net income increased from 1,010,000 kronor in 1926 to 2,150,000 kronor in 1929. The company does a large export business in tubes and pipes, and makes a specialty of flexible steel bands for conveyors, couplings and transmissions.

NORWAY HAS COMPETITION FOR DESIGN OF NEW PAPER CURRENCY

On the invitation of the board of directors of the Bank of Norway leading artists of the country are asked to submit designs for a new paper currency that it is the intention to issue in the near future. The competition closes September 15. The present designs are by the painter Wold Thorne and have a generation to their credit. The new bills are to be of the same size as the present ones. The committee of award consists of the artists, Erik Werenskiöld and Henrik Sörensen, Dr. Harry Fett and the architect Gudolf Blakstad, together with the board of directors of the Bank of Norway.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S PROBLEMS IN THE ORIENT

At the annual meeting of the Great Northern Telegraph Company held in Copenhagen the difficulties with which this Danish company has to contend in the Orient were gone into fully as they were reflected both in the operation and the income of the company. The revolution in China has resulted in all agreements between the Chinese authorities and the various cable and telegraph companies being annulled. New arrangements are under way. The coming of the wireless has also been a factor in the changed conditions in communication. As for the radio, it is believed that it will be a long time before it will supplant the cable or the telegraph. The management regrets the retirement of Count E. Reventlow, director for the ministry of foreign affairs, as the edict has gone forth that no official in that department can be active in any stock corporation.

SWEDISH STATE FINANCES ESTIMATED FOR THE BUDGET YEAR 1929-30

The state audit department of Sweden has submitted to the finance department an approximate estimate of the result of the state finances for the

budget year 1929-30. From this it appears that the State revenue available for general budgeting purposes will show a surplus of 20,500,000 kronor, while the corresponding expenditure is calculated at 6,000,000 kronor more than estimated. The State finances for the budget year will thus exhibit a net surplus of 14,500,000 kronor. The amount appropriated for the amortization of the national debt will probably be increased from the 15,100,000 kronor to 30,000,000 kronor.

UNITED STATES ABSORBING MORE FOREIGN BONDS

Renewed absorption of new foreign bonds by American investors in recent months has become a matter of widespread interest in financial circles. The fact that they are yielding more than new domestic bonds is believed to be the secret of their attraction, according to Dr. Ralph A. Young, of the finance and investment division of the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. Dr. Young also furnishes yield indexes for the foreign bond offerings during the ten year period 1919-29. These yield indexes he compares with indexes covering domestic bonds for the same period. The entire situation is set forth in a recent Commerce Report.

WHAT SOME NORWEGIAN WHALING COMPANIES EARNED LAST SEASON

At the annual meeting in Tönsberg of the stockholders of the whaling companies "Antarctic" and "Pelagos" it was decided to pay a dividend of 35 per cent from the earnings of last season's catch. At Sandefjord the "Sydhavet" and "Vestfold" companies set aside 606,000 pounds sterling for the building of two new floating factories to be delivered by the Furness Shipbuilding Company before July 15, 1931. The ships are to be of a combined tonnage of 21,500 tons. The "Globus" company of Larvik at its annual meeting voted a dividend of 20 per cent.

ERICSSON TELEPHONE COMPANY HAS GOOD EARNINGS IN MEXICAN SUBSIDIARY

The great expansion and increased earnings of the Swedish L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company of Stockholm is especially noticeable in what is being done by the Mexican subsidiary of the company. The gross income of the Mexican firm increased last year from 5,680,000 kronor to 6,820,000 kronor, or more than 20 per cent. The board provided for dividend payments of 18 kronor per share and the transfer of 200,000 kronor to the profit and loss account. Total assets and liabilities of the Mexican company balance at 42,990,000 kronor. An important agreement was made during the year with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company whereby inter-connecting traffic will be made with the entire network of this concern, enabling the Mexican company to obtain connections with Canadian and European lines.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

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William Henry Fox, Director of the Brooklyn Museum, has long shown a lively interest in Scandinavian art. Several times during the past few years he has sponsored exhibitions of the art of the three northern countries at the Brooklyn Museum. The exhibition of sculpture at the Museum this summer which does not close until October is one of the most interesting that has ever been held. It includes the works of many artists now resident in the United States and illustrates many trends of art. Mr. Fox clearly and graphically describes this exhibition which should be seen by all who are in the vicinity of New York before October.

A timely article on King Christian of Denmark is contributed by Sverre Poulsen, the able editor of *Berlingske Tidende*. Mr. Poulsen is a member of an old Danish family which has given many eminent actors to the Danish stage.

Alma Luise Olson, an American journalist who is living in Stockholm, has given an interesting account of the exhibition of historic documents in the Swedish House of the Knights. Of especial interest to Americans

is the accompanying illustration of the first trade agreement between the United States and Sweden, signed by Benjamin Franklin.

Since the death of Fridtjof Nansen many articles and editorials about him have appeared in the press of Europe and America. The Review can not reprint all of these but in this number there are three which seem especially interesting and worthy of being reprinted.

Hjalmar Söderberg is one of the most prominent of Sweden's authors of short stories. Charles Wharton Stork has translated a charming and affecting little story which shows that Söderberg is able to reproduce the scenes and emotions of his youth.

The celebration of Iceland is over but it will be long before it is forgotten. We are glad to print a brief account of the stirring events which took place there in the latter part of June when the Thousandth Anniversary of the Icelandic Parliament was commemorated.



Swedish State Railways

EMBRACE. BY AXEL EBBE AT TRELLEBORG IN SKÅNE

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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Sculpture at the Brooklyn Museum

By WILLIAM HENRY FOX

THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM is united by close ties to Scandinavians in this country and abroad. On marked occasions during the last fifteen years it has had the privilege of presenting the art of the three kingdoms to the public of New York in notable loan exhibitions; in the accretions it has made from time to time to its permanent group of Scandinavian paintings; in the permanent installation of rooms devoted to the decorative art of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Its Library has a rich selection of prints and books on the life and people of these countries. Among the paintings added recently is a masterpiece, "Eagles and Hare," by the great Swedish animal painter, Bruno Liljefors. A beautiful bronze figure, "Eve," by the late Kai Nielsen of Copenhagen, is one of its most admired sculptures and it is the depository of "Ganymede and the Eagle," a marble by Thorwaldsen, the property of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Many of the objects in the Scandinavian rooms are the gifts of members of the colony in New York, an example of which is the table garniture, "Birth of Venus," by Kai Nielsen, chosen from the splendid Danish Exhibition of 1927 by a committee of Danish ladies. That exhibition is still fresh in the memory of the public of Greater New York and the Swedish Exhibition of 1916 which attracted an attendance of 142,000 in six weeks never will be forgotten at the Museum. Altogether a tradition has grown



THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM, SHOWING WORKS BY CHARLES CARY RUMSEY AND BRYANT BAKER

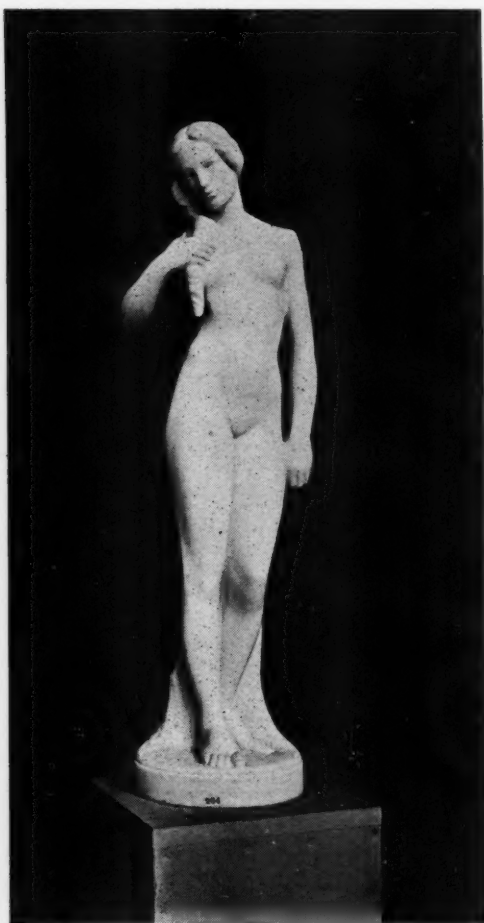
up sympathetic to Scandinavian culture which especially distinguishes the Brooklyn Museum among American art institutions.

Now the talent of Scandinavian artists or those of Scandinavian descent has been called upon to co-operate with the Museum in the virtual inauguration of one of the Museum's finest features, the Sculpture Court. Aside from the limited permanent collection of bronzes and marbles set up in this court, which is abundantly lighted and said by many sculptors to be the finest exhibition hall for its purpose in the country, this is the first time the Museum has held a loan exhibition exclusively of sculpture. The press has been most complimentary in its notices and it has without exception agreed that the present exhibition, in its scope and in the selection of the exhibits made by the Museum, is worthy of the setting. No works were brought from Europe. Only living Americans or those recently deceased and foreign sculptors working in New York, contributed to the exhibition, to which were added a few pieces in the Museum's possession. The

exhibition has, nevertheless, an international aspect, as the United States, Scandinavia, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Mexico, Russia, Greece, and Jugoslavia are represented. Following its usual policy the Museum discriminated against no special movement believing that in exhibitions of art, all tendencies in vogue should be illustrated if the exhibition is intended to be comprehensive and truthfully reflect contemporary conditions. From the strictly conservative to the last expression of ultra modernism all shades of artistic expression are included. It reflects the clash of ideas which prevails in the world today and yet no matter what the mentality of the artist, calm or impassioned, conventional or radical, as expressed in these sculptures which differ in material and technique, there is a noticeable absence of discord among them. On the contrary indeed, set up side by side, they produce an impression of harmony created by common aim of the artists and the aura of beauty surrounding them all. It is a great satisfaction to record that there is not an example in the entire collection which could be classed as mediocre or weak. All have merit although in different degrees. In making this statement the consensus of critical opinion from the newspapers is reproduced.

A figure that strikes the eye on entering the Sculpture Court is the composition "Wings," by Oskar J. W. Hansen. It is a slender bronze male figure with spreading pinions, symbolizing the ambition and daring of man to fly. The figure is mounted on a walnut base ten feet high and suggests the thought of mounting step by step to the zenith. The base is effectively made more of in the composition than is customary and it reveals the artist's fertile imagination and taste for design. His portrait of Professor Albert A. Michelson, the noted physicist, is treated with the same tendency to interpreting in images, a strong head arranged as the Sphinx, no doubt an allusion to the Professor's guardianship of many of the secrets of nature. In the "Winged Figure Kneeling," Hansen has a variant to "Wings," the pinions drooping, and indicating perhaps man's difficulty in realizing his high ambition. His "A Symbol" is a graceful nude modeled from the decorative standpoint with the same elongation of form as he has used in the male figure in "Wings." The little portrait statuette of Mrs. Hansen, a personal record, is a departure from the fanciful interpretations of the other themes but it has about it something of the poetic.

Then there is Trygve Hammer, versatile, solid and masterful. His pieces suggest uncommon strength of thought and expression. In



INNOCENCE. BY GEORG J. LOBER

the permanent collection of the Museum there is the head of a Norwegian farmer, carved from wood by this sculptor, a remarkable bit of characterization, showing the same vigor of conception and strong and free handling. In the present exhibition Hammer has a bear in plaster, a bulky lumbering creature which the sculptor has modeled in the broadest planes without losing sight of the anatomy, the texture of the skin or the movement. This is a fine study in animal sculpture. The relief panel of the animals of the northern wilderness also in plaster is an example of Hammer's skill in the field of decorative sculpture in which he has been so successful. The list of works executed by Olaf Björkman shows that history and literature are largely the source of his inspiration. He exhibits a bust of Edgar Allen Poe curiously arranged with a modeled allusion

to the Raven. He has to his credit also busts of Beethoven, Lincoln and Patrick Henry; reliefs of Gustav Stromberg, Francis Eyre Parke, and Charles Lindbergh; also monuments to Leif Ericson and Jenny Lind. On the base of his projected monument, "Svea," there are panels showing events connected with the early Swedes in America. He has also a very good portrait head of Mr. S. M. Anderson in the exhibition and a group "Man and Woman," an essay in abstract symbolism. Attention is arrested by the contributions of Victor and Florence Holm, especially their two important pieces in plaster; one a tinted portrait of Mme. Dumont, strongly characterized and obviously faithful to the subject. It has a smooth surface in contrast to the head of Senor Arbos, a dignified Spanish type, modeled in the



MAGNIFICAT. BY MARGARET J. POSTGATE

rough. Purposely left at this stage, the Arbos portrait is most effective. This group is completed by two small bronzes also by Mr. Holm, and two glazed terra cottas exhibiting charm of color, by Mrs. Holm. Of F. Hamnergren's exhibit, three pieces "The Repentance," "Orientale," and "Tiger," the latter sinuous in movement like similar subjects by Barye, are wood carvings. A fourth is in plaster but it has the appearance and handling of a work in wood. Decidedly Hamnergren has a talent for wood sculpture and the pieces have an allure associated especially with this material. Ernfrid Andersen has two studies in plaster, one the "Head of a Faun," well modeled and expressive. A group offered by George Lober shows real distinction. There



SEÑOR ARBOS. BY VICTOR HOLM

is a jewel-like beauty in his marbles, "Eve" and "Innocence," beauty of form and surface united to a feeling of delicacy and a grace of arrangement which is helped somewhat by the material in which they are executed. But that he is not controlled absolutely by his material, although he has a fine sense of its effect, is shown by his plaster models, notably the exquisitely modeled "Crucifix," the first cast of which was owned by the late Cardinal Mercier. In the possession of the Museum is a silver statuette by Lober, "Madonna," fashioned with rare workmanship, showing the same quality of preciousness.

In the exhibition at large there are other artists whose work is in marble of the same genre and who notably treat their medium, as one might say, tenderly. Victor Glinsky is one, with his "Dreamer," "Riser" and "Symphony." Another is Gaetano Cecere with his calm and chaste ornamental heads. Another is Lawrence Tenney Stevens' "Echo" and the very refined full figure "Grief" by Charles Andrew Hafner.

In the same fine spirit of appreciation of the value of the material in which the subjects are executed, are the small but beautifully designed religious statuettes in alabaster by Margaret J. Postgate, "Magnificat," "Nativity" and "What Child is This." Another is Duncan Ferguson's "Esther" in the same material; another Manya Konolei's "Amaphrodite" in onyx, and Gaston Lachaise's masks, in alabaster and lead, in which he has succeeded in giving lifelike mobility to the features.

Wood is a fascinating material to work in and many of the sculptors in this exhibition have made use of it. The

G. M. ANDERSON ESQUIRE.
BY OLAF BJÖRKMAN

Mexican sculptor Phidias Alexandre has a very fine head in heroic size of an Indian mother which embodies his conception of the Madonna. Sergie Koneko, Russian sculptor, has made the trunks and gnarled roots of trees under his skilled touch take shape as grotesque heads and personages from the mythology of the Greeks, and out of this material also he has carved a portrait of Tolstoy and two quaint statuettes of Paganini. Among the other wood carvings Gleb Derujinsky has a portrait head in relief of Tagore, the Indian poet, and Emil Zettler a beautiful portrait of a boy which gives the impression of a work done in marble by a Florentine of the Renaissance. Abstractions by Warren Wheelock, one after the manner of Brancusi, decorative panels in low relief by William Zorach, and torsos by Robert Laurent and Frank Plunder are in wood; and in the same category of material are the animals of Waldemar Rannus and L. G. Verstoep and "Slave" and "A Porto Rican" by Jose De Creeft, who also contributes a series of figure studies in gray

and black granite of a very high order. The torso by Arthur Lee and the "Seated Torso" by John Storrs are among the fine bronzes that are shown in endless variety. In the class of varied materials apart from the universal marble and bronze which the sculptors favor as a rule, is representative work which gives an especial charm to the smaller exhibits. Alexander Archipenko shows a group in gilded



PAUL BARTLETT. BY CHARLES GRAFLY



LOTUS. BY FRITZ HAMMERGREN

bronze, chromium plated bronze, and ceramic. The effect of the beautiful surfaces of these little figures so freely generalized and gracefully modelled by Archipenko, is unique. In the school of the modernists are the stuccos of Edouard and Olga Chassaing, but more in the traditional manner are heads by Mitchell Fields, Maud Hutchins and Nancy Cox-McCormack in terra cotta, and in the latter material there is an exquisite torso in miniature by Maillol. There are a number of exhibits in which color has been employed to great advantage. Charming figures in colored plaster and glazed terra cotta by Ethel Myers, and in porcelain by Madam Vicken von Post Totten, one a portrait of Mrs. Van Den Bosch. F. G. R. Roth is represented by "The Sleepy Scholars," book-ends, and "Bears" in Dolton ware. A. A. Weinman has frames of medals in bronze, galvano, and silver, as well as a bronze head of Lincoln and a Pegasus in colored plaster.

The works in plaster, bronze and stone, and in fact in any media, are too numerous and varied to allow here more than an allusion to a few at random in the collection of 550 exhibits, large and small, but among others than those mentioned which attract attention are the "Greyhounds Playing" and "The Polo Players" by Hunt Diederich; the bronze recumbent figure by the Greek artist Sava Botzaris; Herbert Adams' heads in terra cotta and bronze; "Dancing Naiads" by Sterling Calder; John David Brein's "Razin, the

Cossack"; the bronze decorative goats by Albert Laessle; the collection of portrait busts by the late Charles Grafly than which none finer have been contributed to American art; plaster portraits by A. Phimister Proctor and Joseph Hovell, one of Miss Anna Duncan; and Mahonri Young's characters from the prize ring and other realistic figures of to-day. The west corridor of the Court is filled with the bulk of the Memorial Exhibit of the works of the late Charles Cary Rumsey, showing the great range and versatility of his talent, not the least important being the wonderfully interesting collection of the small studies of men and animals cast in bronze, which place the emphasis on action rather than on the form.

These pieces have been grouped on the four corridors surrounding the Court. In the Court proper are placed most of the larger exhibits. The great bronze "France Saluant" by Bourdelle, is conspicuous by its dominating height. Around the sides of the Court are the decorative flying figures "Actaeon" and "Diana," by Paul Manship; the graceful "Iseult," by Edward McCartan; "The Awakening," by Maurice Sterne; the symbolistic "Broken Wing," by Victor Frisch; Malvina Hoffman's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"; and Herman MacNeil's decorative marble in high relief "Into the Unknown." MacNeil also has a fine head of Lincoln and the "Pioneer Mother," both in bronze. A



FLAT TORSO
BY ALEXANDER ARCHIPENKO

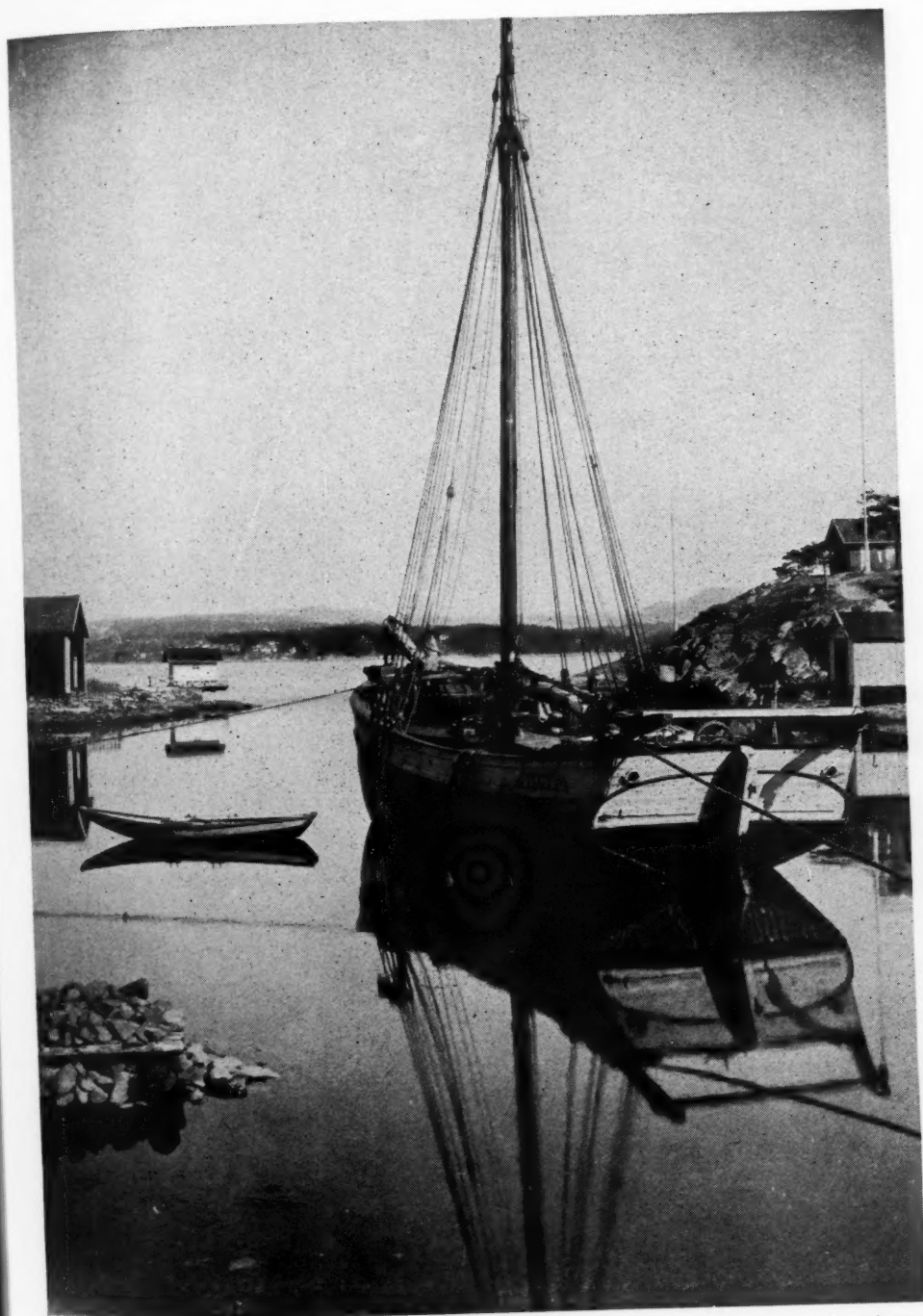
prominent group on the north side of the Court is "Tristan and Iseult," by Andrew O'Connor which won the gold medal at the Paris Salon des Artistes Français in 1928. Near the pool in the center of the Court are the very original "Man with Accordion," by Channa Orloff, and three fountain pieces, "Three Ladies," by Rumsey, "Leda and the Swan," by Albert Stewart, and "A Seawood Fountain," by Beatrice Fenton.

Exhibits on a monumental scale and too large to be shown in the Court without overshadowing the other pieces, are arranged on the lawn in front of the building. All but one are by Rumsey, the one exception being Bryant Baker's cast of his "Pioneer Mother," the monument erected at Ponca City, Oklahoma. It stands on the steps leading to the Entrance Hall. At the foot of the steps is the bronze "Dying Indian" which Mrs. Rumsey, the widow of the sculptor, has presented to the Museum. It is valued by the Museum authorities as a work of fine artistic merit and an eloquent expression of a touching theme. Grouped on the lawn are the towering equestrian statue of "Pizarro, the Conqueror" and the massive "Bull" and the powerful archer on horseback, called "The Centaur." Seen from the Eastern Parkway these great figures have a superb effect standing out against the background of the building.



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ON THE OSLOFJORD



HIS MAJESTY CHRISTIAN X, KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND
AFTER THE PORTRAIT BY N. V. DORPH

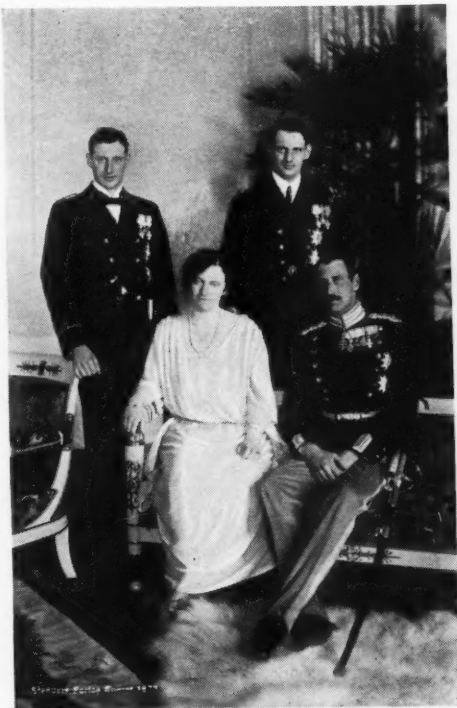
King Christian's Sixtieth Birthday

By SVENN POULSEN

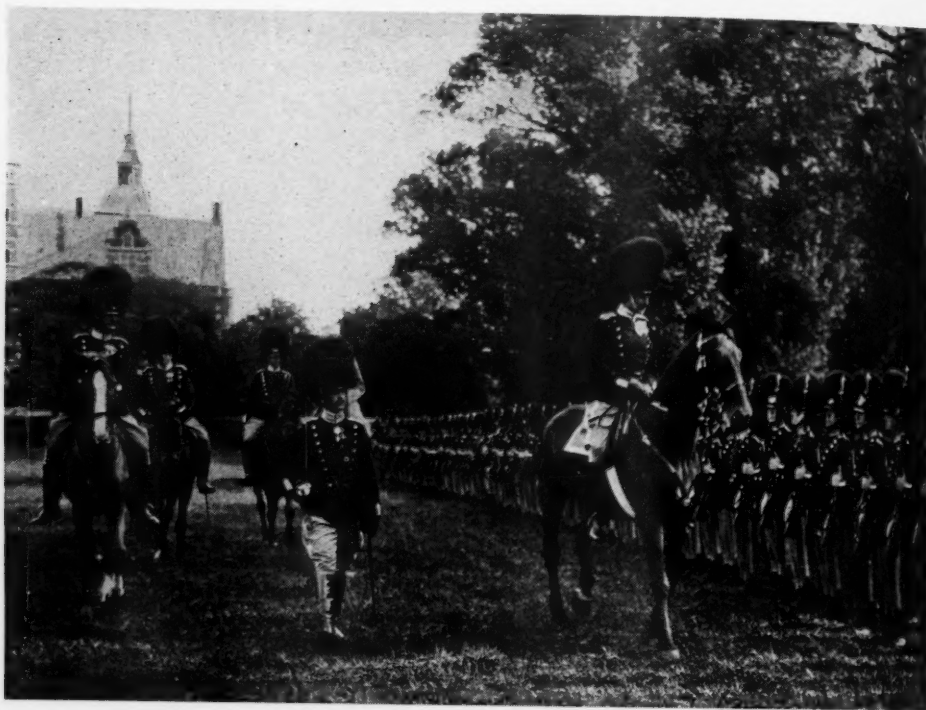
THE THOUSAND year old Kingdom of Denmark had in the course of time lost province after province, and its area had been steadily shrinking. But as a result of the World War and the victory of the Allies, Denmark, although neutral, made its first territorial gain in centuries. The Danish part of Slesvig was restored to Denmark, and the United States of America and the victorious European powers assured Denmark's dominion over the whole of Greenland's vast polar territory. The Danish people felt that a new era in its history had begun. No wonder, then, that the Danish king during whose reign these events have taken place has become extraordinarily popular.

But when, on September 26, the entire nation celebrates the sixtieth birthday of Christian X, this will not be solely because his name and reign are nominally connected with a fortunate turning point in Denmark's history. By his own personal contributions to the political events of the time he has made a name for himself as an eminent statesman. His work as king has assured him the recognition which a people accords to only its really important leaders.

The power of European constitutional monarchs is often regarded as a mere sham. In many respects it is true that the kings of today are often armed with much less political authority than the presidents of modern republics. But from the instant Christian X ascended the throne of Denmark after the death of his father, Frederik VIII, in 1912, he has fulfilled the obligations of the position in the state



THE KING AND QUEEN, CROWN PRINCE
FREDERIK AND PRINCE KNUD



INSPECTING THE REGIMENT OF GUARDS AT ROSENBERG



FOUR GENERATIONS

which the laws and the will of the people grant him. It has been proven in Denmark, as in the other Northern lands, that a state organized as a kingdom can stand comparison in critical times with the modern republics. It is necessary only that the king personally shall have the ability to keep step with the progress of the time and the will to adapt himself, in his political work, to the demands of modern society; both of these things have been easy for Christian X. By inheritance and by education he is a man who understands his own time and has kept up with



THE ROYAL FAMILY DRIVE OUT IN STATE

it, and for this reason he has been able to exert a leading influence.

His sense of duty and his feeling for tradition and for the significance of legal sanctions in the life of the state King Christian inherited from his grandfather and grandmother of the old Danish royal line, the honorable Christian IX and his sagacious Queen, Louise. These two, because of their relationships by marriage to most of the contemporary European monarchs, were called the parents-in-law of Europe.

From his father, the gifted, lovable, witty and profoundly human Frederik VIII, he learned sympathy with and interest in his people and their affairs.

Equally interesting is his descent from the house of Bernadotte. His ancestor on his mother's side was that young sergeant of the army of the first French Republic who in the course of his



THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE TIME OF THEIR ENGAGEMENT IN 1897



A DEMOCRATIC KING AMONG HIS PEOPLE

adventurous career rose to be Marshal of France, later becoming Napoleon's clever opponent, and who ultimately, by reason of his genius and his political ability, attained the throne of Sweden. While the star of the Bonapartes was quickly eclipsed, that of the Bernadottes still shines. On the throne of Sweden sits King Gustav, great grandson of Karl Johan (Bernadotte). The thrones of Norway and Denmark are occupied by Bernadotte's two great-great-grandsons, King Haakon VII and King Christian X.

It is this dash of fresh, bold blood in the veins of an ancient royal family that determines, in many ways, the character and the abilities of Christian X.

From the Bernadottes, King Christian has inherited his political sagacity, his daring and his ability to lead. His democratic spirit, which permits him to mingle freely with any of his people without for a moment imperiling his dignity, is also an inheritance from his French forbears.

Christian X is the first Danish king who, besides being trained as an officer, also received a university education. He became a student, and as a young man found as much pleasure in university circles as



THE KING ON BOARD HIS YACHT "RITA"

in the Officers' Club, and he has continued to be popular in both places. He still attends the freshman festivities and joins in the initiation of the year's new students. During his journeys about the country he frequently meets old members of the Guards Regiment in which he personally served as captain and colonel, and he always has a soldier's joke, a good story and a warm handclasp for each of them.

Immediately after he succeeded to the throne eighteen years ago King Christian was confronted with great political problems. A new constitution, strongly democratic in hue, was adopted, and women obtained the right to vote for members of the Rigsdag and became eligible as members of that body. Because of the King's capacity for shrewd negotiation, this radical reform was carried out without too violent schisms among the parties.

King Christian's greatest problem came with the World War. By his understanding of the country's foreign policy and by his wise procedure he helped to secure the neutrality which brought Denmark safely through the war.

As brother-in-law to the German Crown Prince and cousin to the

English King and the Russian Czar, he comported himself so carefully and loyally to all of them that the emissaries of Denmark bearing credentials from the King had access at all times, to the chiefs of both belligerent groups. King Christian took part in the famous meeting of the three kings at Malmö, where Sweden, Norway and Denmark agreed to stay out of the war and to support each other's neutrality. Furthermore, it is not unknown that, at a certain point during the World War, there was talk of inducing King Christian to be mediator.

When, after the war, revolutions broke out in the continental countries, and kings and emperors lost their thrones, King Christian stood firm. In 1920 the swell caused by these upheavals was felt in Denmark. The King formed a new ministry, and this brought about threats of a general strike from the camp of the Social-Democrats. The chief of the new conservative ministry took it upon himself, perhaps too apprehensively, to warn the King that his throne might possibly be in danger. "You may be very sure," replied King Christian, "that no matter how many of my colleagues in foreign lands abdicate their thrones, I shall not abdicate mine."

Nor did he abdicate. He did, however, choose a new prime minister and the crisis soon passed. Quite unconcernedly, he continued his daily morning horseback rides through Copenhagen, without escort or guard. One of the police who had, during those troubled days been secretly posted in the cellars of the palace, has told how one morning he saw King Christian come riding alone across the Amalienborg Square. A group of young Communists who were standing there looked defiantly at the King without saluting. King Christian rode up to them and said, curtly and firmly: "Do you not know that one salutes the King of one's country?" That was enough for the youths. Their caps were off in an instant. The King smilingly returned the salute and rode on.

King Christian is brave and resolute. In 1921 he sailed to Greenland to see Denmark's newly acquired possession. At Godthaab, somewhat south of the Arctic Circle, the cruiser which was escorting him was compelled to remain behind. The King, in an ordinary passenger steamer, continued his voyage northward into the Arctic Ocean. Through hundreds of drifting icebergs he sailed on to make himself acquainted with his new land. At Disko Island the King's steamer picked up a wireless S.O.S. signal from a steamer which was stranded on the desolate ice-fringed coast. The King immediately demanded that the ship should go to the rescue. For three days they

cruised in the fog among the dangerous icebergs of Baffin's Bay before they found the ship. One day they just barely missed a collision with a mighty iceberg. King Christian and Queen Alexandrine themselves went ashore on the desolate polar island where the shipwrecked crew had found refuge, and saw to it that they were given help in every way. This was in 72 degrees, north latitude. It was a record; it was the highest latitude ever reached by any king.

King Christian gained his greatest popularity ten years ago when he made his entry into South Jutland, which had for more than half a century suffered under the Prussian yoke but which through the victory of the Allies, was reunited with Denmark. With the instinct of a born leader of men, the King understood the emotions which stirred the masses of the people. Following an old tradition he rode, mounted on a snow-white horse and surrounded by cheering multitudes, across the former boundary line into the re-won territory. As he passed the now obliterated boundary monument, affected by the mood of the occasion, he lifted a little girl up to his saddle bow, kissed her and made his entry into South Jutland with Danish youth riding on the saddle before him. Such an event will never be forgotten by the people. It will live in legend and song throughout the ages as a romantic symbol.

King Christian's reign has been a happy time for Denmark. Despite post-war difficulties, the country has come unharmed through both economic and social crises. Great problems have been solved which other countries have been compelled to ignore. By peaceful methods, in return for economic recompense, the great estates have been divided into smaller, modern, independent properties, and these have afforded homes for thousands of small independent farmers, leveling out undue social inequalities.

King Christian began his reign as ruler of a single kingdom; he celebrates his sixtieth birthday as king of two separate kingdoms. In 1918 the century-old relationship between Iceland and Denmark was modified so that Iceland became independent with King Christian as king. During the summer of this year he, together with the Icelandic government and people, has celebrated the one thousand year jubilee of the Icelandic Parliament, the *Althing*,—a jubilee which has attracted the attention of all the nations of the earth. In his Icelandic realm King Christian has seen rapid progress. The people of this little island have during his reign developed a cultural and economic power which assures them a lasting and independent place in the councils of the nations.

In his private life King Christian is a born homelover. At his palace in Copenhagen, beautiful Amalienborg, and his summer residence, Sorgenfri, at his Jutland home, Marselisborg, and on his estate on the sandy downs of Skagen between the North Sea and the Cattegat, he lives a cozy family life with Queen Alexandrine, and his two sons, Crown Prince Frederik, and Prince Knud, both educated as Danish naval officers. He lives quietly and plainly. He likes to play bridge and to hear a good story, he likes to hear the musically gifted Queen play, and on Sundays he and his family are regular attendants at divine services. In the summertime he sails with the Queen on his steam yacht, the *Dannebrog*, visiting Denmark's many islands and coastal districts. King Christian also goes in for sport. He is a good shot, and he likes to hunt in the Danish forests, but his favorite sport is sailing. He has his own sailing yacht and often races it himself. He has sailed and won many first prizes in the international yacht races along the Riviera.

No wonder that King Christian, for all of his sixty years, is still at the height of his physical strength. His tall, slender figure is unbowed, and he moves with the lightness of a man of forty. He is one of those fortunate ones who are able to look back on a long and full life, while the present continues to promise new health and strength to solve the problems of the future.



SORGENFRI, ONE OF THE KING'S SUMMER HOMES

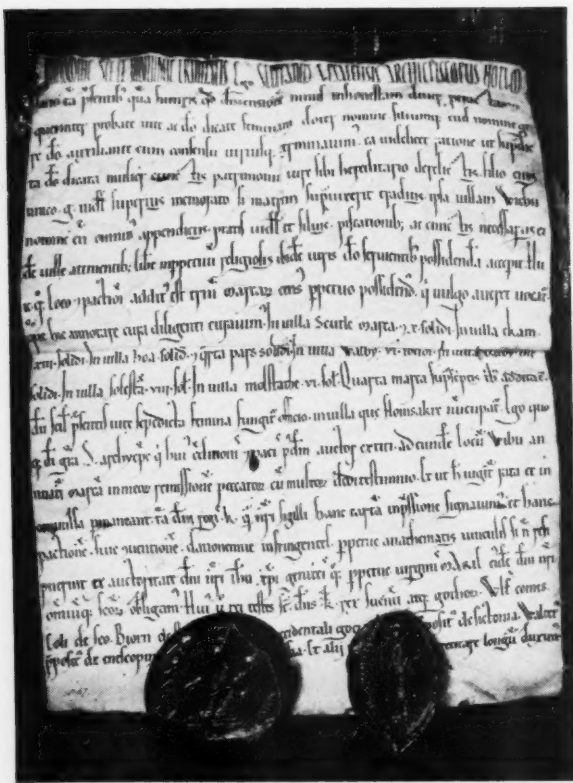


FIRST TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SWEDEN
SIGNED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Historic Documents in the Swedish House of the Knights

By ALMA LUISE OLSON

A DOCUMENT ratifying the first trade agreement between the United States and Sweden has been exhibited in Stockholm recently in connection with the first public showing of historical documents of importance in the possession of the Royal Swedish State Archives. The exhibition has been held in the House of the Knights, the handsome building in Dutch Baroque completed by Jean de la Vallée in the middle of the seventeenth century, and the large, dignified halls of the main floor have been crowded with interested spectators. The first trade document between the United States and Sweden bears the signature of Benjamin Franklin and of the Swedish minister in Paris, Count Gustavus Philip de Creutz. It was in Philadelphia, on September 8, 1782, that Benjamin Franklin was invested with full rights to act for the United States and the ratification was effected in Paris on April 3, 1783. A volume of special interest also to Americans is Per Lindeström's "Geographica Ameri-



DOCUMENT FROM THE 12TH CENTURY, WITH THE SEAL
OF KING KARL SVERKERSSON APPENDED

cana," concluded in 1691, and containing the oldest written accounts of the Indians.

The collection of the Royal Swedish State Archives naturally comprises a large number of old documents, and seals of far greater antiquity. The oldest dates from the twelfth century and carries the seal of King Karl Sverkersson. Another seal is that of Stephan, the first archbishop of Upsala. Various other seals bear the names of persons prominent in the early history of Sweden. Usually the royal seals carry a drawing of the king on one side and his coat of arms on the other, and in addition to their

unique historic value they also possess artistic charm in the details of decoration.

Beginning with the reign of King Gustavus Vasa, in the early sixteenth century, one finds an almost uninterrupted series of historical documents identified with Swedish political history. A letter that King Gustavus Vasa, champion of political freedom for a united Sweden, wrote to his sons is of interest. An unusually rich and heavy collection of seals is attached to the document in which two estates—the clergy and peasants—swore allegiance to Johan III, one of Gustav Vasa's sons.

The Treaty of Peace following the Thirty Years' War is enclosed in yellowed parchment. It is opened, in the accompanying illustration, on the pages containing important signatures—that of the Swedish premier, Axel Oxenstierna, acting for Christina, the daughter of King Gustavus Adolphus, and the names also of the chief electors. Another Treaty of Peace is that signed by Czar Alex-

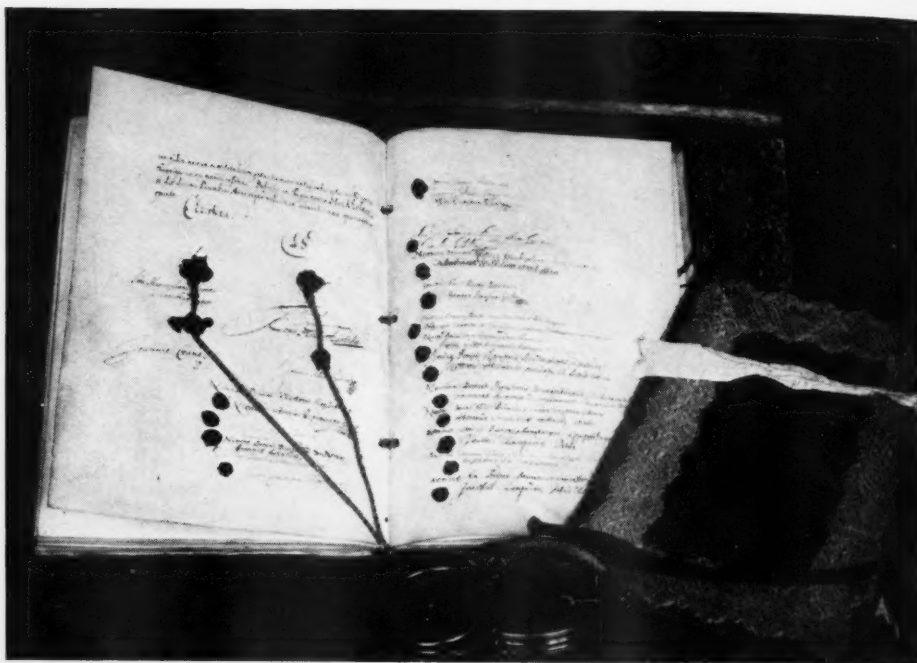


LETTERS OF CREDENCE OF THE ENGLISH TRADE COMMISSION TO SWEDEN
SIGNED BY KING CHARLES II IN 1661

ander in 1809, when Sweden lost its autonomous province of Finland to Russia. The seal on this document is attached with a heavy silver cord and rests in a gilded box ornamented with the Russian eagle.

King Karl XI is represented with some childhood books of drawings and sketches that are amusing. There is also a letter to him on genuine papyrus from the King of Persia, and a letter in fan-shaped style from the Sultan of Turkey sent "from His Imperial Majesty" or, according to Turkish convention, "from His Majesty's handsome stirrups and the shadow of God to His Majesty." The school exercise books of Charles XII are of especial interest. There are several letters from Louis XIV of France. He writes, at the coronation of Charles XII of Sweden, "Très haut, très excellent et très puissant Prince, notre très cher and très aimé bon frère, cousin, allié, et confoederé."

An interesting document from England dates from the reign of Charles II, and consists of letters of appointment for the English trade commission which visited Sweden in 1661, the first of its kind. The journal of Bulstrode Whitlocke, based on this extensive visit,



TREATY OF PEACE, MARKING THE END OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

is extremely valuable as one of the early accounts of a foreigner's impressions of the country. He was present at Upsala when Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, renounced the throne and the faith for which her father had died, and Whitlocke's account of that event, during which the peasants pleaded with their Queen not to desert them, is peculiarly moving and impressive.

There are many valuable maps dating from the time when cartography was not the precise science it is today. A Spanish map, from 1540, reveals that the Spanish marine took slight though none too accurate cognizance of Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea, which appear in the upper right hand corner. The maps and charts of different provinces of Sweden from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have genuine topographical value. Some trade "ledgers" in exceedingly neat handwriting tell the story of Sweden's commerce, internal trade and manufactures between 1730 and 1740.

Owing to the extremely limited housing for these priceless treasures, the property of the State Archives, they have never been shown to the public before. The purpose of this exhibit has been to bring the acute need of the Archives to the attention of the Swedish Parliament with an appeal for more adequate accommodations.

Tributes to Fridtjof Nansen from the Public Prints

NANSEN THE NORWEGIAN

Reprinted from the NATION AND ATHENAEUM, LONDON

HOW OFTEN in the last weeks has Nansen been called a citizen of the world? How often have we said that he was the greatest of Europeans? And indeed his fame was not merely widespread, it was universal. His deeds had stirred the hearts and quickened the imagination of so many nations that they had become a part of the common heritage of mankind. So much so that we had half forgotten that Nansen was Norwegian. . . .

Yet that, in reality, was the most important thing about him. The key to his simple yet mystical personality and to his position both at home and in the world lay in his passionate pride in Norway, and in Norway's affectionate and devoted pride in him. No one could meet Nansen in Geneva or elsewhere without discovering his anxiety to be back in Norway, his happiness in the forests and mountains and rivers of his native country, his belief in the value of Norwegian culture, his faith in the sterling qualities of the Norwegian people. No one could go to Norway without discovering that to Norwegians Nansen was one of the heroes of their race.

What was the secret of this mutual feeling? It lay in the common genius of Nansen and of the people from whom he sprang. There was nothing in Nansen to hamper the action of this common genius. He was not one of those "great" men whose greatness diminishes as you come nearer to it. Just the reverse. He was one of those rare beings whose stature seems to grow with closer knowledge. He was greatest to those who knew him best. Thus there was nothing in Nansen to check the devotion which a small nation could feel for a leader who

lived his daily life within it. And there was everything in Nansen to call forth that devotion.

Norwegians are proud of their lovely country, of the wild primitive life which their forests and mountains still afford. They are proud of the physical prowess of their men, of their skill in national sports, in shooting, fishing, skating, skiing. They are proud of their sailors—no country sends so high a proportion of its men to sea as Norway. They are proud of their explorers, who from the days of the Vikings onwards have faced the perils of a peculiarly merciless unknown; and the nearness of Norway to the Arctic circle, with the mysterious fascination of its winter darkness and the dream-like beauty of its "white" summer nights, gives them an intimate conviction that by divine right the kingdom of the frozen North is theirs. They are proud of their national contribution to the science and knowledge of mankind. They are proud of their national contribution to art and letters, and are rightly conscious of the intensely national character of that contribution. They are proud of their democratic state—of their freedom, so hardly won and so nobly used, of their upright and efficient administration, of the simplicity of their public life. . . .

What did Fridtjof Nansen mean to such a people? He was the living embodiment of all the virtues and qualities they most admire. In the primitive life of wilder Norway, Nansen, even among his fellow-countrymen, was supreme. He was a master-craftsman of the woods and mountains; a superb horseman; a splendid shot, with an unrivaled knowledge of Norwegian ways of hunting; a fisher-

man of surpassing skill and cunning. As an athlete, Norway perhaps has never seen his equal. He won the national distance skating championship of his country when he was less than seventeen. A year later he broke the world's speed skating record for the mile. A year later he gave up skating and took seriously to skiing, and at his first attempt won the great national cross-country contest, victory in which marks a Norwegian as the leading athlete of the year. Twelve times he won that contest—and, indeed, was never beaten, for after twelve victories he retired.

Nansen was a sailor; not such a sailor as other yachtsmen are, but a sailor in the true tradition of the early Vikings. There are stories of Nansen battling in his yacht through stormy seas to Spitzbergen, alone with his daughter for days and nights amid the wild winds and waters of the northern sea.

Nansen was an explorer, and, indeed, the greatest of explorers, not only among Norwegians, but, as I was told by one of the most eminent of Continental geographers, among all the explorers of the modern world. Have we forgotten—Norway at least has not—how at the age of twenty-eight Nansen, with every authority against him, having been refused a subsidy from the government for his expenses, planned and carried through the first crossing of the grim, mountainous ice field of central Greenland? All the other experts said that his scheme was madness. . . . They said it again later when he planned to freeze the *Fram* into the polar ice field and to drift her across the Arctic region back to the open sea. These experts would have been right with any ordinary man. But they were wrong with Nansen. For Nansen not only had the scientific knowledge and the imagination to conceive new and correct explanations of geographical facts; he had faith and patience and craftsmanship and courage such as no other man has had.

He had faith which launched him on these great adventures with the absolute certainty that he must go through on the course he had projected or perish in the attempt. He had craftsmanship of the very highest order. It was said of him that he never won even the smallest victory by chance. . . . He designed and made the drawings for the *Fram*; he chose the wood and supervised the actual construction of every plank and beam—and the *Fram* triumphantly resisted pressures in the ice floes which his critics had predicted would grind her into dust. He had courage of a kind that most men never guess at. The smaller the party, the less the risk—that was his motto on his expeditions; and in faith therein he left the *Fram* on foot with one companion to seek to find the Pole. How many of us would gladly face for one single day and night the terrors of an empty desert of ice and snow, with only one companion, surrounded at every hour by every kind of danger, cut off by vast and often impassable distances from every link with civilized mankind? Nansen faced such terrors for fourteen months; he and Johansen were in almost daily peril of their lives; time and again only Nansen's quickness and endurance saved them from the assaults of bears or walruses or icebergs. . . . The word adventure takes on an ampler meaning when one remembers the epic tale of *Farthest North*, and Nansen lives today among explorers as the giant of them all.

Nansen was a scholar, with an unusually wide range of scientific knowledge. He began as a zoologist, dipped into other branches, studied meteorology and the physical configuration of the globe, and specialized at length on oceanography.

Nansen, in a modest way, was an artist. His drawings—portraits of men and women and polar bears and dogs and walruses, sketches of scenes in the Arctic regions or of holidays on skis or in the

mountains—have more than talent. He was, in no modest way, a man of letters. His works of science, of adventure, of sporting stories, even of history—the history of the Viking explorers of long ago—are known wherever men read printed books. He wrote not only admirable Norwegian, but an easy and moving English prose that few even of our own great writers can excel.

Lastly, Nansen was a patriot and the first statesman of his native land. His first active intervention in political questions was when he worked for the consummation of Norwegian freedom by the separation from Sweden in 1905. His articles and manifestos influenced profoundly the trend of both Norwegian and Swedish thought, and helped to bring about a separation by peaceful means. People still talk in Norway of the great speech Nansen made to a vast concourse of fifty thousand people in the streets of Oslo on May 17 (Norway's Constitution Day) a quarter of a century ago. And when he had helped the Prime Minister, Christian Michelsen, to end the Swedish Union, Nansen came to London to act as Minister for two years, to insure the stability of the new Norwegian kingdom by gaining the friendship and the confidence of the most powerful government in the world. In 1908, without a sigh, and by his own requests, he left the diplomatic service and returned home to serve his university instead. Ten years later, at the crisis of the war, he went on a new and greater mission to the United States, and after long negotiation made for Norway a "food and shipping arrangement" that was the envy of all the other neutral Powers. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1920 Nansen was asked to act as first Delegate for Norway to the League of Nations; and at ten assemblies, even when his own prime minister was with him, Nansen remained first delegate to the end. Never once in all his life had he held political

office of any kind; in 1926, at a serious crisis, he was asked to head a national government but gladly refused as soon as another solution of the crisis could be found; yet both to politicians and to the public Nansen stood above and behind all governments. As a shrewd Norwegian told me, all Norway felt the safer because they knew that if disaster happened Nansen would be there.

With all this genius, with all this wisdom, with all this personal authority and power, Nansen remained the simplest of living men. He loved beauty, he loved youth, he loved animals, he loved the country, he loved pleasure, he loved his work; he hated social duties and pretensions, he hated the waste and futility of social functions, he hated snobbery, he hated pomp and parade of every kind. Lord Curzon said of him in 1923 that he was the only living man to whom the doors of every Chancery in Europe were flung wide open; and true it is that he—a simple citizen of a tiny kingdom—was perhaps the only man alive who could venture to say whatever he thought right to any prince, prime minister, or president in the world. Yet differences of class or rank meant nothing to his mind. His king and his gardener were equally his friends.

There lies the secret of his power in Norway. They loved him not so much for his deeds as for himself. How in a nation of two millions could it be otherwise? In so small a national community the outer trappings of a public figure do not count. Norwegians loved him because he was their ideal in every quality they value and admire. They loved him because among all their legendary heroes, he was the greatest Norseman of them all. They loved him because he was a passionate nationalist, who had made his people great among the other nations of the world. But most of all they loved him, as his friends in every country loved him, because he was himself.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN

Reprinted from the NATION, New York

TO CAESAR it was thrice given to refuse the kingly crown. To Fridtjof Nansen once. When he who had worked so hard for the separation of Norway and Sweden shared in the joy of that peaceful achievement his fellow-countrymen looked to him to be their royal leader. In vain. This simple and great zoologist, oceanographer, explorer, and statesman decided without delay. It was not for his own advantage that he had labored for separation. Indeed, there was no time in his life that his noble spirit ever labored for himself. Of him, too, it could truthfully be said that his countrymen were all mankind. The knowledge that he sought at the risk of his life was meant for all the world. And when, in the aftermath of the dreadful carnage of the World War, victors and vanquished alike turned to him for aid and leadership, it was because they recognized his unselfishness, his greatness, his worthiness to wear any crown. The Nobel Prize was rightly his in 1922 for his services to the repatriated prisoners, to the starving Germans and Russians. If there are four men in the world today to be ranked with him in ability, in character, in breadth, in steadfastness, and in statesmanship we know them not.

Nature cast Nansen in heroic mold, both physically and mentally. It fitted him out with a daring spirit, but one controlled by a clear reasoning and profound mentality that rejected humbug, despised cant, and gave to his extraordinary adventuring not the objective of mere reckless excitement but a direct and scientific aim. Others might vanish into the once awesome silences of the Arctic for personal reasons—to win notoriety or to be able to say that they had stood first at the North Pole. With

Nansen, achieving the farthest north of his time was purely incidental to the scientific task of plotting currents and assaying drifts across the top of the globe. He went with complete modesty; and years of isolation in a tiny ship with a handful of comrades merely intensified the innate simplicity and kindliness of this Norseman.

Never was there a record of failure here; never quarrels, nor bickerings, nor jealousies. Amundsen, his rival, was one of his dearest friends, whose magnificent flinging away of his life in the endeavor to aid some unworthy adventurers was worthy of them both. The world of science and of ice seemed to Nansen big enough for all. Nothing of Peary and Cook here—only the desire to serve knowledge. Yet Nansen's spirit was enslaved to the lure of the Arctic. At sixty-eight he was ready to fly across the Pole in the Graf Zeppelin, again for scientific purposes, and mourned the postponement of the venture for another year—as it has turned out, forever. It was impossible to hear him tell of his plans when he was last in America and feel that there was any other motive than to add a substantial amount to our knowledge of Arctic currents, depths, water temperatures, and drifts, in order to equip further the science of meteorology. At a period of life when other men would think of rest and retirement, there was about him no suggestion of age or slackening vitality, only the same quiet dauntlessness, the same gentle spirit and iron will.

But never to the point of being cold or unmoved in the presence of wrongdoing. Within was a soul that could burn to a white heat; that could speak out in unmeasured terms, for example, as to the follies and blunders of the Treaty of Versailles; that could find no words too strong to censure those who sought to exploit and to degrade a beaten enemy.

Here was vision, here humanitarianism in its finest form. When better-known statesmen at Paris—better known because of the blood they caused to be spilled—could only talk of revenge and punishment here was one to keep his head and his judgment clear. So they turned to him, the neutral Norwegian. It was he who was made High Commissioner to repatriate the prisoners of the World War, especially those in Russia and the Balkans; he who labored for the starving German children; who threw himself into the struggle for life of multitudes of starving Russians as if they were of his own flag; who became the chief of the committee of the League of Nations for the relief of the Armenians and the Greeks. It appeared at once that this man was a great executive, capable of extraordinary achievements in the same modest manner in which he achieved the Polar Seas—that modesty which is always the accompaniment of the truly great. His was the international mind at its best, free to be itself without compromise because he kept himself apart from mere partisanship or party office-holding, though he served well in the post of minister to Great Britain in the diplomatic service of his country as a special negotiator of treaties. And wherever he went men knew him for what he was—a great man whose soul was never else than free.

NANSEN THE ENGINEER

Reprinted from

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, New York

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, who died in Norway on May 13, was known to the general public as an explorer of the Arctic regions, a prominent worker in the field of relief during the collapse after the World War, and a vigorous advocate of the principles of the League of Nations. Incidentally, however, Nansen

was also a great engineer. He was the first to realize that Arctic exploration required a big type of vessel, and was the first to design and build such a vessel. Prior to Nansen, explorers dreaded the possibility of being frozen in the ice. So enormous is the crushing strength of the freezing Arctic ice that it was not considered possible to build a ship that could withstand it. But Nansen conceived that it might be possible to build a ship of such a form that when surrounded by freezing ice it would not be crushed but squeezed upward so that it would rest harmlessly on top of the ice.

Accordingly the *Fram* was built. Its queer underwater section prevented it from being a fast ship, and under certain conditions it was not a pleasant vessel to be on when the sea became rough, but events showed that it fully answered the purpose for which it had been built, and it was not injured in the least by being frozen in the Arctic ice for a long period of time. As will be recalled, Nansen's theory was—and here again he was a pioneer—that the Arctic ice drifted over the top of the world and was not stationary as had been previously believed. His plan was therefore to go as far north as possible on the Asiatic side of the Arctic ocean, and do the very thing which every explorer did his best to avoid, namely, deliberately let his ship be frozen in. Nansen's expectation was that the drift of the Arctic ice would possibly carry him across the pole itself to the other side. His dash to the pole, which after all he did not reach, while particularly appealing to popular imagination, was really only a side issue. To Nansen as an engineer and explorer the fact that his ship did exactly what he expected it to do, both in crossing the polar sea by drifting and surviving the crushing forces of the ice, was a matter of much greater significance and satisfaction.

The Misconduct Mark

By HJALMAR SÖDERBERG

Translated from the Swedish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

I AM SITTING alone in my room, and the lamp is singing. The window is open to the warm spring evening, and voices from the street sometimes float up to me, but no articulate word. I am sitting with a photograph in my hand, and, as it sometimes happens with me, I have sat and stared at it so long that finally the face has become strange and I can no longer glimpse the soul behind the fixed smile of the picture. In a room somewhere near, underneath me or alongside, someone is playing the piano—some schoolgirl tinkling away. I seem to see a little mouse of fourteen or fifteen, puckering out her lips and doing her best, though she has too much work reading the notes to think of what it sounds like. It's the song from *King for a Day*, "Her name and birth concern me not."

Lord! how the time goes. To think there was a time when I loved that sickly melody with all my innocent heart, and the whole opera for that matter. How Zephoris bewitched me with his thin tenor, his voluptuous eyes and his noble sentiment! "With eyes averted I laid on the shore my lovely burden. I had saved her life, I wished also to spare her modesty." And the wicked Prince Kadoor in his green satin dressing-gown: "Aha! me noble monawk, sleep thou the sleep of gilded luxureh! Thy mortal foe sleeps not." But above all the beauteous aria, "Her name and birth"—I went around humming and whistling it for days on end.

Once it came near to causing me a terrible misfortune.

It was when I was twelve and in the fourth form. It was in spring, and the term was nearly through. I had given a fair account of myself all the long winter and could await the examination and final marks with equanimity—I always awaited them with equanimity anyhow. It was the

lesson in Mother Tongue. No assignment work to be questioned on, just the reading of *Frithiof's Saga*. All was quiet and peaceful, there was no premonition of danger. But it was the calm before the storm.

I had read the poem before, many times, and soon tired of following the reading. In this feeling I was not alone; the inattention was quite general, and we amused ourselves in various ways, all of them old and time-worn. A snuff-box was passed from desk to desk, spitballs flew through the air, and a paper butterfly described a lovely curve and alighted on the master's platform. Perhaps this was intended as a delicate allusion to his well-known weakness for sipping. But the master was notoriously mild; he commanded no respect and was no doubt exhausted after one of hissprees. At any rate he ignored the butterfly.

But suddenly something quite dreadful happened. Somebody started whistling—*whistling!*—clearly and feelingly in the middle of the lesson, "Her name and birth."

I wasn't fully aware that it was I who was whistling before I stopped myself. But it was too late. The room had become deadly silent, and when I saw the worst rowdy in the class turn and look at me with something like amazement in his glance, I began to divine that what I had done was something that went beyond all bounds.

The master's face was dark red. I was one of the nicest boys in the class and one of his favorites. That increased the bitterness of the insult which he felt he had suffered.

"You—you—" he groaned—"you ruffian! What do you mean? You gutter-snipe!"

I felt everything dance around me. But

I thought I ought to answer something, ought to try to explain. So at last I came out with an answer which contained the truth and nothing but the truth, but which unfortunately was ill fitted to the teacher's comprehension.

I said, "I forgot myself."

I thought the man would have a stroke. His face became dark blue. He gasped.

"Out," he cried, "out with you! I've never in my life heard such insolence. Out! Monitor, give him a misconduct mark! Get out!"

The world grew black before my eyes. I opened and closed the door as softly as I could and stole out.

I went to the spigot and drank some water. It was tepid and brackish and nearly choked me. I took out my handkerchief and kept near the basin so as to pretend I had the nosebleed in case Snuffe, the head master, should pass me in the corridor.

What had occurred was something frightful. It was the greatest calamity that had so far overtaken me. A misconduct mark was something hideous. What would papa say? I remembered how angry he had got once when I came home with a black mark, and that was only for disorder. But a misconduct mark! That meant misbehaviour, it put me down among the ragamuffins. In the end I sought and found some consolation in the thought which had already come to me several times, especially in times of discouragement. I thought: This isn't real; I'm in a dream. "Life is a dream." I had often heard my mother use such expressions. And for me at that moment this was the whole truth. I thought: I can't be sure anything is real; everything I hear and see and experience may very likely be dreams that I'm dreaming. And the other people—the master, the boys? To them I am likewise a dream. I had just

borrowed a copy of Shakespeare from the school library, and my lips whispered words of which I did not yet know how world-famous they were:

"We are such stuff

*As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.*

I'm dreaming, I'm dreaming."

Here the monitor opened the door of the class-room.

"You are to come in and read," he said.

With downcast eyes I went in and took my seat. My neighbor showed me where we were in the book; it was "Frithiof's Farewell" that I was to read.

I read. The further I read, the more I felt that Frithiof's fate was my own. He was an outlaw, a wolf's-head. I had been expelled and put by the water-basin.

I came to the final lines:

Seek not the strand there,

Safe on your pillow

*Rest when the darkness descends on
your home,*

Lest on the sand there,

Borne by the billow

*Frithiof's corpse should be tossed in
the foam.*

In my fancy I beheld my own body rolling in the waves and washed up on the shore, while on the shore stood the master and all the class, and the master was filled with remorse for having given me a misconduct mark. But it was too late.

I believe it was at that moment that I first felt the mighty joy of releasing one's passion in poetry. I could hardly utter the last lines for emotion and when I had finished I burst into violent sobs.

"Come, come, boy," said the teacher, "don't cry, don't cry! I've been as bad as you. Stop the wailing, and I'll let you off your misconduct mark!"

He thought it was because of the misconduct mark I was crying.



THE PREMIER OF ICELAND AND MRS. TRYGGVI THORHALISSON WELCOME KING CHRISTIAN AND THE QUEEN TO REYKJAVIK

The Millennium of Iceland's Althing

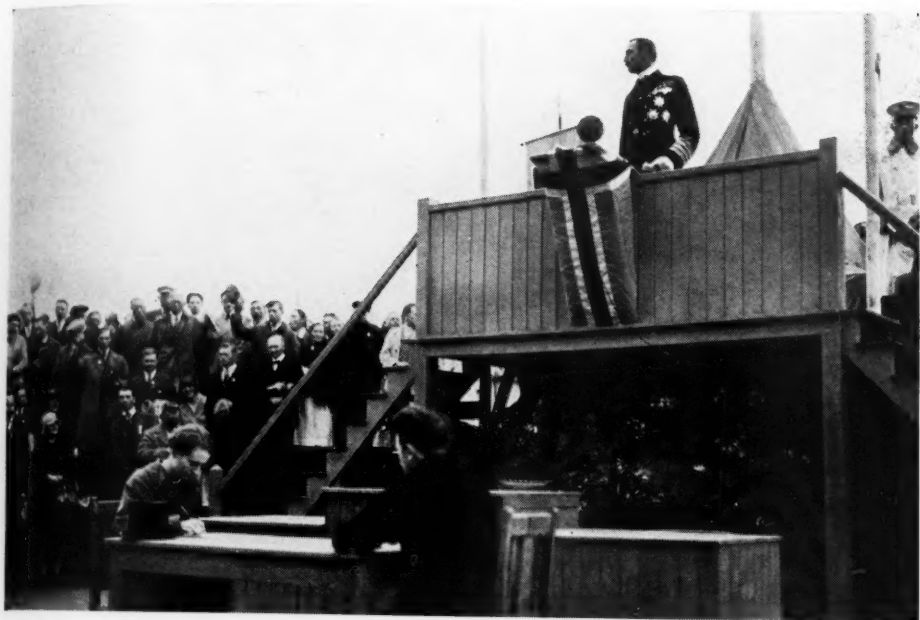
ONE THOUSAND years ago Iceland's Althing or parliament was formed, and this year, during the last week of June, a three-day celebration took place at the very spot where the first Thing meeting was held on the beautiful plains of Thingvellir, to mark the anniversary of this the oldest still existing representative legislative body in the world.

Days in advance the harbor of Reykjavik, Iceland's capital city, began to fill with passenger boats and battleships crowded with visitors come for the festivities. On June 25th the booming of guns announced the arrival of the King and Queen of Iceland and Denmark with Prince Knud and their entourage, on the cruiser *Niels Juel*. Directly after they had disembarked there followed Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden on the Swedish cruiser *Oscar II*. Crown Prince

Olav of Norway had expected to come, but owing to the delicate health of the Crown Princess, he was compelled to remain in Oslo, and as the country's official representative there arrived the Norwegian Minister of Defense, Andersen Rysst, on the cruiser *Tordenskjold*. The English delegation, headed by Lord Newton, came on the *Rodney*, a battleship of 34,000 tons, and the French on the cruiser *Suffren*. The official delegates of the United States were headed by Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota.

The *Hellig Olav* of the Scandinavian-American Line had anchored earlier, carrying large companies of students from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. They came to hold their own separate conferences, as well as to take part in the general festivities.

With them on shipboard were delegates and members of the Northern par-



KING CHRISTIAN OF ICELAND OPENING THE ALTHING AT THINGVELLIR ON JUNE 26



THE ASSEMBLY AT THINGVELLIR



ACTORS IN THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT SHOWING THE INAUGURATION
OF THE FIRST ALTHING IN 930

liamentary assemblies, for Iceland, on this occasion, wished especially that legislative bodies should be represented. The Northern Parliamentary Group was also convening there for its own 19th Congress, aside from participating in the great festival.

On Wednesday morning, June 25th, the students landed and marched to the Althing building on Austurvöll Place, the old *tun* of Ingolfur Arnarson, the first Norse settler of Iceland, where they were received by Icelandic students and welcomed by the head of the University of Iceland, Professor Einar Arnorsson. Beneath fluttering flags and banners, and with music, the whole procession proceeded to one of Reykjavik's motion picture theaters, where Prime Minister Tryggvi Thorhallsson addressed them. That evening they all motored out to Thingvellir to a special group of tents, assigned them as quarters during the days of celebration.

Simultaneously the Northern Parliamentary Group attended an opening reception in the Althing building.

The remainder of the day was devoted to various formal receptions, luncheons, and dinners, but none at too late an hour, as all were to make the journey to Thingvellir for the night.

Besides royalty, official delegates, and special guests of honor, there were thousands of other foreign visitors filling the city and joining the endless line of motor cars to the tent city awaiting them on the plains of Thingvellir.

On this great field of hardened lava, now a meadow of green turf, three miles broad and six miles long, framed by sheer walls of rock on three sides and by Thingvall Lake on the fourth, there had been arranged, much as in the year 930, fields of tents to house the 30,000 or more visitors expected for the celebration.

The motor age has, to be sure, reduced



THE CITY OF TENTS AT THINGVELLIR

the journey out from Reykjavik to a matter of half a day's travel, but, aside from a strict necessity, there was also a wish to revive the life of a distant age. The days' programs began early and ended late. There were farmers too from the whole island, who, in most instances, had come several days' journey on their sturdy little ponies, for the horse is still a popular means of transportation in Iceland.

Besides the comfortable housing arrangements, food for the three days had to be provided as well and this was done, all reports agree, in an admirable manner, under what must have been difficult conditions. The attendance is estimated to have been 35,000 on the first day and from 20,000 to 30,000 on the remaining days.

The program of festivities at Thingvellir began June 26th at nine o'clock with a divine service conducted by Bishop Jon Helgason of Iceland, who spoke from a lava pulpit fifty feet high

in the Almannagja (the cleft of all men), that steep walled canyon at the entrance to the lava fields. Thence a mighty procession, headed by the King, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Iceland's Prime Minister, moved across the Oxaraa to the Lögberg, or Council Rock, where Icelanders from all parts of the kingdom ranged themselves around their separate standards and banners.

After the singing of the national anthem, *O Gud Vars Lands*, and an address by the Prime Minister, the Althing was formally opened by King Christian who spoke in Icelandic. He was followed by the president of the Althing, Asgeir Asgeirsson, who gave an historical review of the Althing.

In the afternoon the Althing received the official greetings from the legislative bodies of other countries, a most impressive ceremony. As the representative of each nation mounted the speaker's stand by the Council Rock, his country's flag was raised amid the applause of the vast

gathering. Germany, England, the United States of America, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Czechoslovakia, the Isle of Man, the Faroe Islands, Dakota, Manitoba, Minnesota, each had a spokesman.

A large dinner for the King, followed by music, athletic contests, including the national wrestling matches called *glima*, and fireworks out on the broad plain ended the first day's program.

True to old traditions, the second day opened with horse racing, greatly enjoyed by all the visitors.

The Icelandic Althing then held a session at Lögberg. It was a meeting in the old manner and produced a mighty impression both on the natives and the strangers present. Then followed the signing of a peace pact by Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, whereby war was forever outlawed among them and any disagreement they might have was henceforth to be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration. The proceedings at the Council Rock were transmitted through amplifiers so that the whole vast assembly could hear them. Later the Althing unanimously ratified this peace pact.

In the afternoon the emigrated Icelanders, who had returned from the United States and Canada for the occasion, were given a formal welcome

home by the chairman of the upper house of the Althing, Gudmundur Olafsson.

There was then staged an historical pageant to re-enact an ancient meeting of the Althing, in which forty-eight chieftains, priests, and Thing men with ninety-six attendants took part. Dressed in the authentic picturesque costumes of the period they gathered about the Council Rock, Lögberg, where they discussed a law, which later was announced to the assembled multitude by the lawspeaker just as in the ancient days a thousand years ago.

The day ended with a concert of modern music, the Prime Minister's reception, athletic events and *glima*, songs and dancing, as on the previous evening.

The proceedings on Saturday morning were largely formal, with many addresses by non-officials and visitors. At noon King Christian prorogued the Althing and in the evening the celebration ended.

A thousand years is a long time in the life of a nation, but Iceland is both young and vigorous and suggests neither age nor decay. Since becoming an independent kingdom in 1918, having a king in common with Denmark, she has made such rapid strides in economic and other respects that her future seems to lie before her in spite of her glorious history in the past.



CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ When the United States Senate ratified the London Naval Treaty by a vote of 58 to 9 President Hoover could look upon it as a personal victory, and especially since after the opposition had had its say only one of the twelve reservations was accepted, that of Senator Norris of Nebraska against "secret understandings." This reservation was accepted by the pro-treaty forces only after Senator Norris had agreed to the elimination of a preamble commenting on President Hoover's refusal to give the Senate confidential documents relating to the treaty negotiations. As the President had stated that there were no secret commitments in connection with the treaty, the Senate majority took the position that the Norris motion was unnecessary. ¶ With Congress adjourned general discussion of the new tariff law has somewhat died down, but indications are plentiful that the issue will be kept alive by those who are unwilling to admit that the tariff is of benefit to the farming states. The flexible provisions of the law, together with the reorganization of the tariff commission, are factors of undetermined value in the eyes of the critics, and much work lies ahead for those entrusted with carrying out the measures of the new legislation. ¶ Representative Willis C. Hawley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and one of the co-authors of the measure, writing in the *Review of Reviews* states that "the country-wide demand for a readjustment of tariff duties was such that both of the great political parties responded to it in their national conventions in 1928. It was a material and specific issue in the campaign for the presidency. Good faith, therefore, required action by Congress. . . . The new

tariff includes in its beneficial operations every part of the country, and every activity where experience justifies a duty; it places on the free list those articles where no duty is warranted."

¶ Whatever benefit may or may not be held out to the farmers by the new tariff law, Senator Borah has been mapping out plans for the fall campaign and will speak against the administration farm relief measure, including the work of the Federal Farm Board. This calls to mind the Senator's attitude during the last session when he saw the export debenture feature eliminated from the tariff act over the protests of the insurgent group with which he was allied. Senator Borah's further efforts to have the tariff revision confined to those items affecting the farmer were also unsuccessful. ¶ Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Committee took Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board to task for terming attacks on the farm relief program "political bunk." Mr. Shouse added that the Farm Board had been "dabbling in the wheat market with the result that no inconsiderable portion of its investments went to fatten the gains of the Chicago grain speculators, who knew more about playing the market than Mr. Legge and his conferees." ¶ Russian-American trade relations were faced with new complications when two cargoes of Soviet pulp wood from Archangel were barred from entry by customs officials, in accordance with the embargo ordered by the Treasury Department. The embargo followed protests that the Russian pulp wood was made by convict, or forced labor. At the time of this occurrence it was said that 32 more ships were on the high seas bearing pulp wood and other cargoes to this country from the Soviet Republic. Behind this clash is seen the play of forces representing the two diametrical-

ly opposed economic systems of Russia and the United States. ¶ While this situation has arisen with the Soviet government, Mexico and the United States are drawing closer through the final agreement arrived at between the International Bankers' Committee and the Mexican Government over the long delayed debt settlement. The principal amount of the direct debt of the Mexican Government has been fixed at \$267,000,000 representing a reduction of \$7,000,000. The principal of the Mexican Railways debt has been fixed at \$225,000,000 reduced from \$239,000,000. Interest payments have been so long deferred that it amounts to \$201,000,000. The agreement was signed in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company between Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the Bankers' Committee and Luis Montes de Oca, Mexican Minister of Finance. ¶ The deaths of two men equally notable in their respective spheres of activity is to be recorded. Glenn H. Curtiss, pioneer in aviation, wrote his name in large letters wherever aerial navigation was in question. His rank must be placed next to the Wright brothers. More than any other man in the flying world Glenn Curtiss was instrumental in making aviation popular. He was always a speed enthusiast. ¶ Dr. Harvey W. Wiley devoted his life to making food as pure as it could possibly be made. He was not only the "father of the pure food law" but he took an active part in furthering pure food legislation in almost every State in the Union. For those who would refer back to pre-prohibition days as contrasting with those of the present, Dr. Wiley's statement that he believed 85 per cent of the whiskey then sold over the bars was adulterated may seem an eye-opener. He was a champion whose good work lives after him.



NORWAY

¶ After having lived for more than thirty years as a recluse within his studios in Oslo, Gustav Vigeland, the sculptor, opened the doors of his atelier to the public. The people of Oslo grasped the opportunity eagerly and a stream of visitors, numbering more than two thousand a day, went through the Master's working rooms, awed by the strange beauty of Vigeland's clay and marble groups. Among the visitors were also the members of the Scandinavian Newspapermen's Conference. One of the editors, Ove Rode of the *Copenhagen Politiken* made a speech afterwards, proclaiming the genius of Vigeland. ¶ Norway's foreign trade for the year 1930, at least for those months for which statistics are available, is at a very high level. Imports from January to May inclusive total 432 million kroner as compared to 425 million kroner for the same period in 1929. The corresponding export figures are 305 million kroner and 302 million kroner respectively. This large turnover with foreign countries gives expression to the great activity which, in spite of many difficulties, obtains in the country. This is particularly striking if it be remembered that prices for a large number of commodities are now lower than last year. The heavy increase in imports is due to the marked increase in the import of ships, and it is noteworthy that while imports of new tonnage in May 1929 totalled somewhat over 4 million kroner, the figure in May 1930, was 20 million kroner. ¶ Wedel Jarlsberg, Norway's envoy to Paris, resigned from the foreign service of his country on July 7, the day on which he celebrated his 75th birthday. Thus comes to an end the career of one of the most illustrious diplomats ever to represent Norway. His prestige in Paris was far greater than the international im-

portance of his country warranted, and his salon was a meeting place for the élite of the French capital. Rich in his own right, and a descendant of Norway's most outstanding noble family, he moved with ease in the highest circles of French society. His capability for work became a by-word, and he ranked high as a scholar and statesman. The leading newspapers of Paris deplored his resignation, but found some consolation in the fact that minister Wedel Jarlsberg will continue to live in Paris. ¶ Almost simultaneously with the resignation of Minister Jarlsberg came word from Oslo that Laurits Swenson, the United States minister to Norway, had resigned. J. L. Mowinckel, premier of Norway, hailed minister Swenson in a hearty speech during a reception in the American legation, and thanked him for all he had done to promote and strengthen the good relations between the United States and Norway. Minister Swenson, at the same time, was made an honorary doctor of laws of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. ¶ Norwegian industry with few exceptions appears only slightly affected by the general world depression. The machinery industry is in good condition, and reports a satisfactory supply of orders on hand. A further increase in production is also noted in the electrochemical industry, and shipments of mining products are above the level of last year. Paper exports are well maintained, but prices show a downward tendency. Greater shipments of mechanical pulp are reported, but prices of chemical pulp are weak and exports declining. Wage agreements have been concluded in most branches of industry, assuring labor peace during the current year and 1931. Unemployment is gradually being reduced, and on June 1 there were 13,965 idle, a decline of 3,000 since May 1. The total foreign trade for the first four months of the year was larger than in the 1929 period. April exports to the

United States, as declared through the American consulates in Norway, were valued at \$1,355,000 compared with \$3,833,000 during March. The principal items were: Wood pulp, \$442,900; fish, \$232,900; aluminum, \$154,700; cod-liver oil, \$134,200; and ferromanganese, \$58,800. ¶ Knut Hamsun has sent the manuscript of a new novel to his publishers in Oslo. The new book will be called *August* and is a continuation of *Vagabonds*, which he published two years ago. The scene of *August* is laid in America, and depicts the life of Norwegian immigrants here. The novel will be published in twelve languages. ¶ The impending "trade-war" between the United States and Norway, caused by the U.S. Government's seizure of 7,000 sardine cases as a move to check the operation of a Norwegian price-fixing trust in the American market, has blown over. The association of Norwegian Preserve Producers promptly did away with their Price Committee, which had been the bone of contention. ¶ The first broadcasting ever to link Norway with America materialized on July 30, when a special program was sent from the famous old Cathedral of Trondhjem to America, where it was picked up and broadcast over the entire country by the National Broadcasting Corporation. As Norway has no transmission station powerful enough to carry the broadcast over the Atlantic, the program was relayed via Stockholm and Germany.



DENMARK

¶ There have been few Danish summers when the entire population has so given itself to celebrating important events. Iceland commemorated the one thousandth anniversary of its Althing, the city of Odense paid high honors to its native son, Hans Christian Andersen, and Danes and Danish-Americans gath-

ered in numbers at Rebild Park to observe the Fourth of July. The presence of King Christian and other members of the royal family in Iceland is still talked of in the mother country and whatever ties bind that distant island in the North Atlantic to Denmark, the Danish monarch could not have failed to strengthen the relationship. ¶ From the political point of view it is unquestionable that Premier Stauning's attendance at the Iceland festivities had a soothing effect, and if the Icelanders insist on further independence than is now in effect, a way will no doubt be found to satisfy the most progressive among them. The question is likely to come up for discussion when the Danish Rigsdag again convenes. ¶ A feature of the Iceland event that is bound to react favorably was the signing of a pact of friendship and arbitration between the five Northern nations, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The signing took place in the presence of thousands of spectators. Among the many gifts received by Iceland none is more valued than a copy of the famous Flatey Book which contains the history of many of Norway's most celebrated kings, the original of which is kept in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, and of which a full description was given in the May issue of the REVIEW. ¶ Among the many notable addresses at Rebild that by Dr. Henry Goddard Leach attracted universal attention by its clear-cut presentation, and his explanation of the origin of both the Star Spangled Banner and Dannebrog revealed a close study of historic events and their influence on the respective nation's progress. ¶ That Denmark is taking the disarmament issue right by the horns, as it were, is shown by the decision of the Government to dispose of the country's only two cruisers, the *Heimdal* and the *Niels Juel*. The latter was used by the royal family for the purpose of visiting Iceland, and it

is likely that China may buy the cruiser. The *Heimdal* is to be consigned to the scrap heap. This coming disposal bears out the statement of the Minister of Defense, L. Rasmussen, when he declared that Denmark was determined on "naval reduction." ¶ The Danish capital has taken to its heart the new American minister, Ralph Booth, and his family, and it is a saying in Copenhagen that Washington always seems to send here as its representative one who fits into the Danish picture most perfectly. Both in the case of the late Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, and Dr. Dyneley Prince, the most happy relationship existed between these American ministers and the court to which they were assigned. There is every indication that Mr. Booth will prove a most valuable addition to the circle of foreign representatives. As President of the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts he will further find himself completely at home in Copenhagen's art centers. ¶ Quite a commotion was caused by the report that American newspapers had been publishing rumors to the effect that Greenland was to be sold to Great Britain. The Danish Government, however, quickly issued a denial that Greenland was for sale to either Great Britain, or any other nation. Of course, the great interest manifested by British and German exploration parties in Greenland may have set such a report afoot. Denmark is naturally interested in anything that tends to shed more light on Greenland, whether geographical or meteorological, and it is particularly interested in her own expedition, that of Lauge Koch, whose oceanographical researches in Greenland waters are expected to have far-reaching effects on fishing and navigation. ¶ The present efforts to make transatlantic aviation more feasible by selecting the northern route via Iceland and Greenland is another matter in which Denmark is much interested as such an air lane must eventually benefit the

Danish colony in the western world. Correlated with this comes the renewed effort to open up Greenland to world trade; where heretofore such commerce has been a government monopoly which is believed to have outgrown its usefulness as a protective measure for the native population. ¶ The great Railway Congress that took place in Madrid found Denmark among the countries attracting special attention because of its experience with the Diesel motor. Heading the Danish delegation was the Director General of the Danish State Railways, Andersen Alstrup, whose knowledge of railroad operation was a revelation to the International Congress. ¶ Someone with an inquisitive turn of mind has discovered that Lenin was a resident of Copenhagen during the summer of 1910 when he took part in the International Socialist Congress held that year. It is discovered that he occupied a room at 15 kroner a month and that he spent most of his time studying at the Royal Library. The secretary in the Soviet embassy in Copenhagen, Aage Jørgensen, in an interview with *Berlingske Tidende* declared that few of the uninitiated in Russian affairs knew of the presence of the man who was to be such a factor in the Russian revolution.



SWEDEN

¶ An old-fashioned American Fourth of July celebration, the biggest ever arranged outside of the United States, was celebrated in Stockholm with nearly 50,000 people attending. The all-day program arranged by the Swedish-American Society, the American Club and the entertainment committee of the Industrial Arts Exhibition, included a motor procession through the city, a picnic luncheon, and folk dancing at the open-air museum of Skansen. In the evening a banquet was given for four hundred

guests at the main restaurant of the Exhibition, after which Prince William of Sweden delivered an address on America to about 25,000 listeners. He paid high tribute to American progress and said that the United States occupies a front place among the leading cultural nations of the world. Stressing Sweden's and all Europe's indebtedness for many spiritual and material gifts from America, he ended with offering a four-fold cheer for the United States. Colonel John Motley Morehead, newly appointed American minister to Sweden, spoke in reply. ¶ At the International Gold Cup sailing races off Göteborg, the Swedish yacht, *Jan*, won after an exciting and narrow contest with the American entry, *Ripples*. In the third and decisive race, the Swedish boat luffed the invader outside the starting flag, just before the gun, which necessitated a new start for the latter. ¶ Swedish yachts also were victorious at the international races at Sandhamn, which were held in connection with the centenary of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club. Boats from seventeen nations participated in the various events, among which the One Ton Cup Race was one of the most important. This was won by the Swedish yacht, *Bissbi*. Additional glamor was lent by the presence in Sandhamn of King Gustaf, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and many other members of the Swedish royal family. Count and Countess Folke Bernadotte, Crown Prince Olav of Norway, Prince Axel and Princess Margareta of Denmark, Princess Margarethe of Bourbon and King Gustaf arrived on the Swedish motor liner, *Kungsholm*, after a coast-wise trip from Göteborg. The ship lay at anchor in Sandhamn during the races, many people availing themselves of the comforts of this "floating hotel." Its sister ship, the *Grips-holm*, also paid a brief visit to the capital. Among the many yachts and motor cruisers that called at Sandhamn was the

Hi-Esmaro, owned by H. Edward Manville, father of Countess Estelle Bernadotte, and the speed boat of Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king. ¶ The Stockholm Industrial Arts Exhibition continued to draw great numbers of visitors. More than 2,000,000 people have passed through its gates in the first eight weeks. In connection with the exhibition there was held an agricultural show and an international riding contest in which the Swedish army four was triumphant. A number of congresses also were held, the most important being the international meeting of electro-technical experts, presided over by Commercial Counsellor, Axel Enström, and the meeting of delegates of the International Order of Good Templars, in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Order. Sweden's Prime Minister, Carl Gustaf Ekman, Grand Master of the Swedish branch, attended the congress. ¶ The visit to Stockholm of Prince Consort Heinrich of Holland, coinciding with Queen Wilhelmina's trip through Norway, again gave rise to the persistent rumor that an engagement between Princess Juliana of Holland and Prince Sigvard, second son of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, was imminent. The Stockholm press contained many stories to this effect but they were all categorically denied by the young prince's father. ¶ Swedish track athletes made brilliant showings at the international contests in Stockholm. Thus B. Kraft defeated the American runner, George Bullwinkle, in the 800 and the 1,000 meter events; Henry Lindblad was second in pole vaulting, establishing a new European record, and B. Andersson, another Swede, was third. O. Hammargren was third in the 400 meter event, while Sten Pettersson, Sweden, finished first in the 120 meter hurdle, defeating Steve Anderson, American runner. Pettersson also won the 400 meter hurdle. In other events Swedish track

stars also were conspicuously placed. ¶ Swedish shipping was signally honored by the award of a Grand Prix to the motor liner, *Kungsholm*, flagship of the Swedish American Line, by the Antwerp World Exhibition committee. The high honor was bestowed both for the excellent construction of the ship as well as for its interior decoration, which exemplifies the modern trend in Swedish industrial art. ¶ Sweden's telephone service expanded further in 1929, according to government figures. Thus more than 750,000,000 conversations were registered and the number of telephones increased to about 495,000. During the year nine more direct connections were established with foreign countries. ¶ King Gustaf conferred the Royal Order of the North Star, with the rank of Knight, upon Colonel Henry D. Paxson, Philadelphia lawyer, president of the Swedish Colonial Society and author of *Where Pennsylvania History Began*. ¶ The hull of a five hundred year old Swedish warship, armed with heavy iron guns, discovered on the bottom of the Riddarholms Canal in the heart of Stockholm, was pumped dry and raised to the surface. Archaeologists claim that it is the oldest war vessel from the Mediaeval period found so far. ¶ In the historical setting of an ancient cloister ruin, a colorful religious spectacle was produced at Riseberga, near Örebro, in the province of Nerke. The play, entitled *Mistress Brita Rides to Riseberga*, deals with an actual visit to the cloister in 1341 of a proud Swedish noblewoman. A young Swedish dramatist, Olof Gunnarsson, is the author and Sweden's national stage, the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm, lent some of its best known artists to enact it. ¶ The voices of Sweden's leading poets and writers, reading their own works, were preserved on gramophone records, a complete "hall of fame of vulcanized rubber" having been created by the Society

of Swedish Authors in cooperation with a leading talking machine company. Selma Lagerlöf and Verner von Heidenstam, Erik Axel Karlfeldt, Albert Engström and Prince William, as well as many other prominent authors had extracts of their best works recorded. ¶ Sweden's rapid motorization was reflected in official figures of the number of automobile bus lines, of which the country now has 2,200, most of which are connected with the railroads. The total length of the bus routes is approximately 75,000 kilometers, or four times that of the nation's railway net. ¶ The importance of Stockholm as an international aviation center was further emphasized by the construction of a new seaplane hangar of large dimensions, designed by Professor Carl Forssell. Built for the purpose of housing machines of the size of the DO-X, the structure measures 145 by 165 feet and has a height of more than 50 feet. The ceiling is supported by four crescent-shaped beams, each weighing nine tons and having a span of 165 feet. They were said to be the largest cold rolled steel beams of this design ever made in Sweden. ¶ The elimination of all grade crossings in Sweden is planned by the state railway board which submitted a preliminary program to the provincial governors. The work will probably be partly paid for with funds from the government automobile tax. ¶ Swedish stamps celebrated their seventy-fifth anniversary, the first stamps having been issued in 1855. The Swedish post office department, headed by Anders Örne, plans to publish a special book commemorating the event. ¶ The devotion of the Swedish farmers to their homesteads was brought out in a nationwide inquiry which revealed that not less than 700 families have lived for more than 400 years on their farms. Oldest of all farmsteads is that of Månsta, in the province of Jämtland, which can be traced back to the present

owner's earliest ancestor, who lived there in 1320. ¶ The limpid song of the Swedish nightingale was broadcast all over Sweden by means of a nation-wide hook-up, and hundreds of thousands of listeners heard it clearly. A microphone was rigged up in a tree in the city park of Malmö, in Skåne, where these birds live in abundance. Far from being reluctant to sing for his large, unseen audience, the bird obliged willingly and was still performing when its time on the program was up.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

A Snorri Bibliography

As a tribute to Iceland on occasion of the thousandth anniversary of the Althing, there has been printed a bibliography of all known editions of *Heimskringla* (*Sagas of the Norwegian Kings*), and *The Younger, or Prose Edda*, the works of Snorri Sturluson, the most important of Iceland's historians and saga writers.

The compiler is Gustav E. Raabe, a book dealer in Oslo, himself a collector who owns thirty-seven different editions of the *Heimskringla*. His bibliography contains sixty-nine editions of *Heimskringla* and fifty-one of *The Prose Edda*, and it lists translations into about a dozen languages. A limited edition of 150 copies was printed, one of them on handmade paper and handsomely bound in tooled leather for presentation to Iceland.

In the Magazines

The *National Geographic Magazine* for July contains as its leading article *Norway, a Land of Stern Reality*, by Alfred Pearce Dennis, with 31 illustrations, followed by *Fjords and Fjells of Viking Land*, a group of 27 natural-color photographs by Gustav Heurlin.

In *The Technology Review* for May Waldemar Lindgren writes of *The New*

Sweden; the Vikings Have Become Able Scientists and Engineers. He describes the present day industrial Sweden in an illustrated article.

Antiquarian for June contains *Back-grounds of Swedish Textiles*, by Naboth Hedin, in which the author shows that peasant weavings explain the current interest in Swedish arts and crafts of the Stockholm Exhibition. To *Art and Archaeology* for May, Mr. Hedin contributed an article on *Sweden's Open Air Museums*. Both these articles are accompanied by illustrations.

Professor Ragnar Östberg Receives New Laurels

Yale University has awarded the John Howland Prize to Professor Ragnar Östberg of Stockholm. This prize is given biennially for distinguished achievement in art, science, and literature. In bestowing the award the university referred to his famous work, the City Hall of Stockholm, as one of the world's greatest masterpieces in the field of architecture. It is hoped that Professor Östberg will visit the university during the year in order that he may receive the prize in person.

Another distinction was conferred upon him at almost the same time in England, where he was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in London.

Professor Niels Bohr Honored

Upon the invitation of the German Physics Society, Professor Niels Bohr of the University of Copenhagen recently gave a lecture at the Physics Institute in Berlin. The meeting was arranged in honor of the renowned winner of the Nobel Prize, and the society made it the occasion to bestow on him their most distinguished award, the Planck Medal, of which hitherto only Einstein has been the recipient.

A Memorial to Eielson

As a memorial to Eielson there is to be erected an aeronautical engineering building at the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines in Fairbanks.

Eielson did much to promote aviation in Alaska by organizing air transportation through great areas of the Territory, and, although he made epochal flights in other parts of the world, it was here that most of his flying career was spent and here that he gave his life in going to the rescue of an ice-bound ship off the Siberian coast.

The American Legion posts of Alaska are undertaking to raise the fund for the memorial.

Consul Lund Made Danish Minister to Central America

Consul Fin Lund, Denmark's consul in San Francisco since 1922, has been made Danish minister to Central America and northern South America. The post is a new one, created as a result of recent developments in trade relations between Denmark and Latin America, and it will embrace the five Central American republics, and Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Blood Tests in Court Trials

Dr. Oluf Thomsen, the eminent Danish scientist, in an interview reported by *Tidens Tegn*, in Oslo, tells of his investigations in the use of the blood tests as a new means of deciding questions of paternity as well as guilt in criminal cases. He tells of five cases in which the blood test was used by the Supreme Court of Denmark. "The Supreme Court in adopting this new aid to justice," says Dr. Thomsen, "is showing extreme caution and a sense of the responsibility involved. In the first paternity case to come up, in April, 1928, the other evidence was so complete that the court did not feel the need of using the blood test. The next case was brought up in July of

the same year. A woman about to be divorced had during the time she had lived apart from her husband given birth to a child. Both the woman and her husband declared a third party to be the father. He denied. According to the old law, *pater qui nuptius est*, the husband would be responsible for the child. The blood test showed, however, that the husband could not be the father, yet the court hesitated in giving a decision on such evidence. But when other evidence pointing in the same direction was found, it was then declared that the husband was not the father. This case is significant as it was the first time the Supreme Court had taken the blood test into consideration. In June 1929 a similar case was tried. The blood test showed that the husband could not be the father, and a decision was given accordingly.

"The fourth case is very interesting, in that it was tried by the Supreme Court twice, in March and October, 1929. Between these two dates a great advance in the knowledge of blood tests had been made. At the first trial, medical authorities could only make a tentative statement, while six months later a categorical statement could be made. The man who had been convicted at the first trial was declared innocent at the second. The scientific world could now bring all its authority to bear in saying the man was innocent.

"But the fifth case, decided in December, 1929, is of most significance. The blood test constituted the only positive evidence. The Supreme Court said: 'After having used the blood test Dr. Thomsen has arrived at the same conclusion as the Court, namely, that the appellant is not the father. Since the findings of the Court agree with the scientific experiments, decision is hereby given freeing the appellant.'"

Dr. Thomsen was asked what attitude was taken by other countries in the use of blood tests. "In Norway, as far as I

know, no case in which the blood test has been used has reached the Supreme Court. But the time will come. In Germany the Reichstag has declared against blood tests, but the Reichsrat has not made any statement. It is unthinkable that, with all the experience gained from thousands of cases in which the test has been used, the tribunals of other countries should not eventually take the blood test into consideration."

The question was then raised as to the value of the blood test in cases other than establishing paternity. Dr. Thomsen pointed out that "in murder cases the guilty person has sometimes declared that the blood stains on his clothes were due to nose bleed. By means of the blood test it has been established that the blood was that of the victim, not the murderer's own blood. We are still at the beginning of a discovery whose value we cannot as yet fully estimate."

Art Exhibit by Swedish Women

The Association of Swedish Women Artists has sent a collection of paintings to this country, to be exhibited at Philadelphia. The exhibition is in charge of Dr. Amandus Johnson, president of American Sons and Daughters of Sweden, who made the initial move to bring about this showing of what the Swedish women are doing in the art world. Among the names of exhibitors are Ingeborg Wästfelt-Eggertz, Gerda Palm and Ida Törnström.

Large Donation to Danish Museum

The Kunstindustri Museum in Denmark had its fortieth jubilee on the last day of April. At a meeting held that day, the president of the Museum, Benny Dessau, notified the members of a large donation which will come to the Museum through the will of Emil Meyer, a Danish merchant who died recently. The bequest may reach the sum of two hundred thousand kroner.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

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Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Haight, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Møller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Ahlberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Fellows of the Foundation

Carl Schalén, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the *S.S. Kungsholm* on June 29 and has taken up his studies at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory in Cambridge.

Edwin C. Jahn, Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden, arrived home early in July. While in Sweden Mr. Jahn studied paper and pulp methods at the Holmensbruks mills.

J. Richter Salvesen, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, who has been studying the paper industry at the Marathon Mills at Wausau, Wisconsin, returned home on the *S.S. Bergensfjord* which sailed on July 16.

Leonard R. Schneider, Fellow of the Foundation to Norway, who has been studying weather forecasting in Greenland and at Bergen returned home in July. Mr. Schneider is a member of the Hobbs-University of Michigan Greenland Expedition.

Wilbur J. Gillespie, Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden, who has been studying paper and pulp methods at the Kramfors Mill, returned on the *S.S. Bremen* on July 14.

Mr. William S. Carlson, Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark, sailed to his post late in July. Mr. Carlson is a member of the Hobbs-University of Michigan Greenland Expedition and will be in Greenland for two years.

Miss Margit Graffman, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden who has been studying American department store methods for the past two years sailed for Sweden on July 26.

Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen's Report for 1929

At the end of the first decade since its organization, Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, the Foundation's affiliated society in Stockholm, can look back upon a constant growth in its activities. These have always chiefly been the administering of traveling fellowships to America, and during the past ten years there have been sent altogether 156 stipendiaries to the United States. Of these there have been:

- 11 Zorn fellowships
- 86 University fellowships
- 47 Industrial fellowships, for technical and commercial subjects

12 College scholarships

The traveling fellowships carried stipends amounting to more than 650,000 kronor, and during 1930 there will be added to this sum donations that will be the equivalent of 25 additional fellowship stipends.

The officers of Stiftelsen are:

Patron, H. R. H. Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden

President, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom

Vice-Presidents, J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and A. F. Enström

Secretary, Miss Eva Fröberg.

Foundation Staff

Miss Hanna Astrup Larsen, editor of the REVIEW and literary secretary of the Foundation who has been on a combined business and pleasure trip to the Scandinavian countries has returned to New York.

Fellow's Publications

Harold C. Urey, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Columbia University, Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark, 1923-24, is joint author with Arthur C. Ruark of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, of *Atoms, Molecules and Quanta*, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, in their *International Series in Physics*. The work comprises 790 pages and is intended to serve both the layman and the research worker.

The Augustana Library has recently published a brochure on *The Development of Commerce between Sweden and The United States 1870-1925* by Dr. Frederick Tilberg. Dr. Tilberg has been a Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden for the past year and the result of his studies will throw much illumination on Swedish American relations.

The Danish-American Women's Association

The Danish-American Women's Association of which the Baroness Alma Dah-

lerup is President and Mrs. J. P. Breivogel Secretary, recently visited Copenhagen after coming from the celebration in Iceland. The Association presented a bust of Vilhjalmur Stefansson to the Icelandic Government, which was placed in the Parliament Building at Reykjavik.

A committee composed of the Baroness Dahlerup, Mrs. William Hovgaard, and Mrs. Marie Herstrom made the presentation for the Association.

Publications of the Foundation

Two books will be published by the Foundation early in the autumn. They are *The Saga of the Volsungs* together with *The Saga of Ragnar Lodbrok* and *The Lay of Kraka* translated from the Old Norse by Margaret Schlauch, and *Viking Civilization* by Axel Olrik translated from the Danish by Jacob Wittmer Hartmann and Hanna Astrup Larsen.



Heimskringla: the Norse King Sagas. By Snorre Sturlason. Translated by Samuel Laing. London & Toronto, J. M. Dent; New York, Dutton, 1930. \$0.80. (Everyman's Library. No. 847).

This is a companion volume to the *Olaf Sagas of Heimskringla*, which were published in the *Everyman's Library* (No. 717) in 1915. The two books form a complete collection of the sagas contained in *Heimskringla* and fill a need that has long been felt for an easily procurable and moderately priced edition in English of this important Old Norse classic.

The Tourist Guide to Stockholm... Illustrations and Maps. Stockholm, Ernst Wessman, 1929. Kr. 2 (ca. \$0.60), (Wessman's Tourist Guide).

This compact guide to Stockholm contains a fund of useful information within a compass of 116 pages. There are outlines for trips about the city and descriptions of things to be seen, accompanied by good maps and plans. The conveniently tabulated facts included seem to cover everything a tourist would wish to know, and the text is clearly printed and very easily consulted.



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TRADE NOTES

SWEDISH MATCH INTERESTS IN REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

Along the lines usually prevailing where the Swedish Match Company is extending its foreign operations, this company has entered into an agreement with the Republic of Bolivia through its Belgian subsidiary, Union Allumettiere. By the terms signed the Union company receives for a period of twenty years the sole right to manufacture, import and sell matches in Bolivia, which country in turn obtains a yearly sum of 750,000 bolivianos, about \$275,000. In addition, Bolivia obtains from the Union a two million dollar loan at a rate of 90.1 to be amortized in twenty years.

DENMARK HAS TO MEET COMPETITION IN ELECTRIC MOTORS

While Denmark has done considerable with the manufacture of electric motors, the field offers wide possibilities, and has induced foreign manufacturers to enter into sharp competition with the Danish product. The most important Danish firms of this nature are Thomas B. Thrige of Odense and Copenhagen, and the Danish Electrometer Company, also of Copenhagen. The chance for an increase of American sales is said to be especially good for refrigerators. Swedish manufacturers in recent months have obtained from 35 to 40 per cent of the total sales of imported motors, according to Marshall T. Jones, Chief of the Electrical Equipment Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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Sweden normally supplies approximately 30 per cent of German iron ore imports, the amount shipped from the Swedish mines to Germany being greater than the combined receipts from France, Norway, Spain and Algeria. This export is especially noticeable as compared with pre-war figures. During 1913 Germany's average quarterly iron ore imports from Sweden amounted to only 1,140,909 tons. The figure for the first three months of 1930 show an increase of almost 70 per cent.

**NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HEADS GENERAL
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P. S. Steenstrup, a well known Norwegian American, has been chosen administrative director of the General Motors Company's Scandinavian division in succession to W. J. Mougey. Mr. Steenstrup came to the United States from Norway when eighteen years old and his first position was with the Hyatt Roller Ball Bearing Company. After a few years he was advanced to the place of chief salesman. Mr. Steenstrup has also invented a number of appliances of considerable importance to the engineering world.

**AMERICAN MACHINERY AND
TOOLS IN BIG DEMAND**

Machinery and tool manufacturers in the United States showed a gain in business last year of approximately 32 per cent for sixty-one companies tabulated in the National City Bank's Bulletin. As regards electrical appliances, the General Electric Company increased its net profits from \$84,154,000 in 1928 to an estimated \$67,000,000 last year. Earnings of agricultural implement manufacturers continued their upward trend, with railway car and locomotive plants given the largest volume of orders since last October that they have had in several years.

**SOME DATA ON THE AMERICAN
LUMBER INDUSTRY**

With about 15,000 mills, 3,000 wholesalers and 25,000 retailers engaged in the American lumber industry those familiar with this business assert that owing to competition within the industry there is need for a co-ordination of interests. It is for this reason that much satisfaction has been expressed by President Hoover recently assenting to the proposal of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association for the creation of a Timber Conservation Board, similar to the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

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SHIPPING NOTES

WILH. WILHELMSEN IN WORLD- EMBRACING TRAFFIC

A recent chart published by the Wilh. Wilhelmsen Shipping Company of Norway shows the routes covered by this noted firm and illustrates its world-embracing traffic. Most of the routes originate in the Scandinavian countries and the continent, but there are others that are based on transportation wholly between foreign ports. The triangular route between New York, Brazil and La Plata leads subsequently to Europe, and then back to New York. The total tonnage of the Wilhelmsen company is 2,700,000 tons, of which 1,342,000 tons in 1929 was utilized in the service of the regular lines.

MARITIME CONFERENCE SIGNS LOADLINE ACCORD IN LONDON

The delegates of the thirty-three countries to the International Load-Line Conference in London agreed upon a convention embodying all the points of the American representatives. The outstanding provisions of the convention are the permitting of elastic equivalents in place of the definite requirements; and providing for what is known as any unique type of ships, where safety and economic value are increased, at the same time permitting the initiative of shipbuilders, owners and naval architects to be recognized and not cramped by a rigorous, inflexible law.



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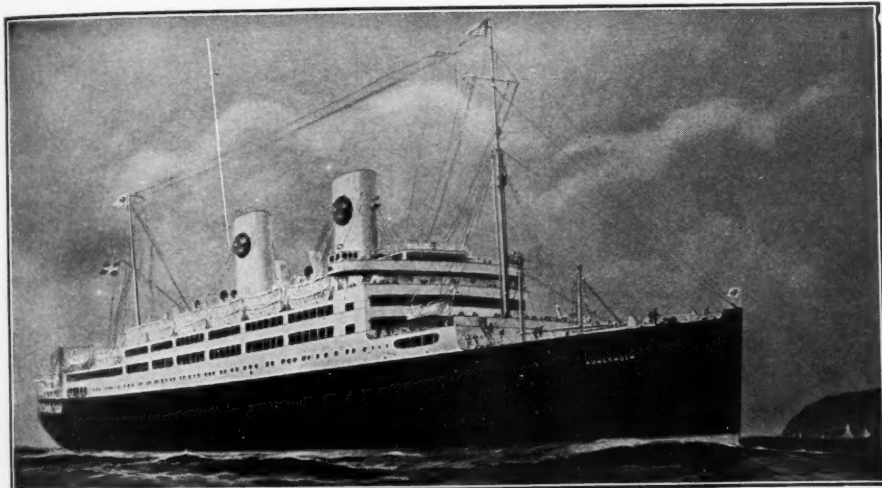
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Oct. 11	KUNGSHOLM	Sept. 27
Oct. 18	DROTTNINGHOLM	Oct. 4
Nov. 1	GRIPSHOLM	Oct. 18*
*Nov. 8	KUNGSHOLM	Oct. 25
Nov. 29	DROTTNINGHOLM	Nov. 15
Dec. 6	GRIPSHOLM	Nov. 22

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INSURANCE NOTES

SWEDISH MARINE INSURANCE OF A SATISFACTORY NATURE

One of the most successful marine insurance companies of Scandinavia the "Agir" of Stockholm, under the management of Director Edelfeldt, has shown a steady progress since its establishment in 1872. The underwriting profit in recent years has been more than ten per cent, last year's reaching 12.2 per cent. The gross premium income for the past three years amounted to 2,465,000 kronor. The "Swedish General Insurance Company" of Göteborg was also founded as far back as 1872, and until 1925 was a marine insurance company proper, but later it added fire insurance. The president of the International Marine Insurance Union, Axel Rinman, is also president of the Swedish General Marine Company.

DANISH INSURANCE STATISTICS FOR 1929

Life Insurance business in Denmark last year was increased to the extent of 72,000,000 kroner as against 50,000,000 kroner in 1928 and 36,000,000 kroner in 1927. During the past twenty-five years the amount of life insurance in Denmark has risen from 380,000,000 kroner to 1,730,000,000 kroner. Marine insurance shows a slight increase, but by reason of the heavy ice casualties and the severe storms toward the end of last year hull insurance was unprofitable. Reinsurance maintained its position. Taken as a whole, life insurance proved the most profitable of all kinds of insurance.

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